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The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XIII. HUNTINGDON, PA., SEPTEMBER 30, 1857. NO. 15.

Agricultural.

From the Bellefonte Watchman, Sept. 17.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMERS' HIGH SCHOOL.

Annual Election of Trustees.

The routine of labor at the High School Farm was interrupted last week by the election of Trustees, which, by the act of May 20, 1857, is appointed to be held on the Farm, on the first Wednesday in September.

Delegations from Bucks, Delaware, Erie, Perry, Northumberland, Schuylkill and Lancaster, arrived early on Tuesday, under the impression that Tuesday was the day of the election. These gentlemen had ample time to inspect the farm, the buildings, and the operations thoroughly, and to see much of the vicinity.

Early on Wednesday a crowd of delegates, trustees and visitors arrived on the ground, and the lands of the Farmers' High School bore the weight of a body of men combining intellect, skill and active philanthropy such as few other causes could collect together from the far corners of our State.

Of the Board of Trustees there were present Frederick Watts, A. O. Hiester, John Strohm, A. G. Curtin (*ex-officio*), H. N. McAllister, J. M. Snodgrass and Jas. Miles.—Absent, James Pollock (*ex-officio*,) A. S. Elwyn, A. S. Roberts, Wm. Jessup and David Taggart (*ex-officio.*)

President Watts announced to the Board that this day was that fixed by the Act of the Legislature for the election of Trustees in the place of those whose terms expire. Whereupon the Board appointed J. McK. Snodgrass and H. N. McAlister as judges to receive and count the votes. The Board then adjourned until noon, when, after re-assembling, the Judges made the following report:—

"We, J. McK. Snodgrass and H. N. McAlister, appointed judges to hold the election in pursuance of the Act of Assembly, incorporating the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania, make the following report.

The following is the representation which appears for the purpose of electing the members of the Board of Trustees, and duly accredited by their respective county Agricultural Societies:

COUNTIES REPRESENTED.

Allegheny—James Reed, Moses Chess.
Berks—Geo. M. Keim, Solomon Kirby, S. C. Ancone.
Blair—A. McAllister, J. A. Cunningham.
Bucks—W. I. Rogers, John Blackfan.
Cambria—R. L. Johnston, Wm .H. Gardner.
Chester—J. K. Eshleman, Pierce Hoopes, Isaac Hays.
Clinton—G. W. Halinbake, J. S. Furst, S. R. Peal.
Cumberland—Geo. W. Shaeffer.
Centre—John Baily, Jos. Shirk, Sam'l Gilliland.
Delaware—Abraham P. Morgan, Joshua P. Eyre, jr.
Erie—Robert Evans, John Burton.
Huntingdon—Jonathan McWilliams, Geo. W. Speer.
Juniata—Jos. Pomeroy, Wilson Jameson, Hugh Hamilton.
Lancaster—J. H. Hershy, J. B. Garber, L. S. Reist.
Mifflin—A. Harshberger, Rob't Campbell.
Northumberland—Jas. Cameron, John McCormick.
Perry—Jacob Billow, Jos. Baily.
Schuylkill—J. S. Keller.
Westmoreland—Fred'k J. Cope, David W. Shryock, M. M. Dick.
Union—the credentials of F. Wilson, O. N. Worden, and G. R. Bliss were received, with power of substitution, but no gentleman appeared for Union.

Upon counting the ballot it appeared that Fred'd Watts, of Cumberland, James Miles, of Erie, and Joshua P. Eyre, of Delaware, had each 44 votes.

And the Judges therefore report and certify that the said Frederick Watts, James Miles, and Joshua P. Eyre have been duly elected Trustees of the Farmers' High School.

JAS. McK. SNODGRASS,
H. N. McALLISTER.

Sept. 2, 1857.

Judge Watts was then unanimously elected President, and Gen. James Irvin Secretary, after which the Treasurer presented his account of receipts and expenditures. Hon. John Strohm and Gen. Snodgrass were appointed a committee to examine the account of the Treasurer. Edward C. Humes was elected Treasurer for the ensuing year.

After the transaction of other business the Board adjourned, after which they sat down with about two hundred visitors and friends, to an excellent dinner prepared by the ladies of the neighborhood, and laid out on a table eighty-six feet long, arched over with foliage, tastefully decorated with flowers, fruits and garlands, and ladened with the best of "substantials" and dessert, that the accomplished and indefatigable troop of lady friends of the Institution could possibly spread before their guests.

Ample justice having been done to the dinner, the table was cleared, after which a meeting was organized, Judge Watts being chosen President. The meeting was addressed by Hon. James T. Hale, as follows:—

REMARKS OF JUDGE HALE.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I tender the thanks of this community to our distinguished and welcome visitors, the delegates from many counties of this Commonwealth, who, at great sacrifice of time and convenience, have assembled here for active service in the promotion of an institution which we all value so highly, and in which we have so great and universal an interest. And I feel that the thanks of all are especially due to the Board of Trustees, to their acting committee, and particularly to their accomplished President, who, in the spirit of pure philanthropy, and at great sacrifice of time and money, has devoted himself to the establishment of this grand Institution. I tender the thanks of this convention, and of this community, to the Honorable Frederick Watts, and trust to hear a response.

SPEECH OF JUDGE WATTS.

Judge Watts replied as follows:—

I feel profoundly sensible of the honor accorded to me by such mention of my name, before such an audience. I thank the Board of Trustees for the honor of permitting me to preside over their deliberations, and am sensible how large a share of credit is due to my associates therein, for what has been accomplished.

I overheard this morning, a remark by a friend whose remarks always make an impression upon me, that the amount of a man's influence depends upon his education. By the amount and quality of education men are classified, and not by *calling*. Thus, in the Eastern States, merchants and manufacturers lead in influence, for they have, as a class, the most cultivated intelligence. In Pennsylvania, I may say, without disparagement to those in cities and some other portions who form exceptions—the learned professions lead in influence. In the South, it may be said with equal truth, that the planters have controlling influence, and in all these cases the amount of influence is in equal ratio with the amount and quality of education.

There is stimulus in this idea. It shows us how essentially *important* it is, in a state where agricultural pursuits prevail, and constitute the broad basis of the wealth of that State, that agriculturalists should have an education suited for themselves, and equal in power to their own want, and the nation's want.

For they have an amount of solid virtue—we can all acknowledge—which is stronger than is possessed by other classes, and which if rendered active and influential by the power of an adequate education will ever prove the safety and bulwark of all our institutions, and of our and their posterity.

This is a meeting of all classes. The practical farmer, the sagacious and intellectual lawyer, the thoughtful and careful physician, the generous patriot, the philanthropic divine, all desire to combine their best characteristics in the institution we contemplate, for the immediate benefit of the farmer and the farmer's son, and the multitude who aspire to become culturalists, hoping thus to work out great ultimate good to all.

It is impossible that any selfish motive can actuate any one who seeks this object, and we ask that this may be looked at and believed. No other motive has animated those who have labored for the establishment of this means of education than a desire that this institution shall have a firm and wide foundation. Let it begin in prosperity and full efficiency, and its beneficial results, will rapidly spread throughout all our counties.—The institution is yours; we ask your helping hands for its promotion.

I dare say you have all observed the mighty movement of agricultural progress resulting from the general establishment, within a few years, of agricultural societies. The United States Agricultural society exhibits in one view the growth, the production, the stock, the men, with all their industrial achievements, from all quarters of our immense national territory. At its head is a man of the rarest judgment, industry, skill, science, education, and lofty virtue, devoting the most valuable time freely to the great good of a nation. The influence of that society is felt everywhere throughout the United States; everywhere powerfully stimulating the ablest inventors and most accomplished mechanics to enter the great arena opened for them, in competition for the supply of every implement and machine most perfectly adapted to the wants of the farmer, either on the grassy plains of the distant west, or the heavy soils and rocky hills of the east, and for all objects of culture and cure.

To come to our own State Agricultural Society, which especially for our own State does like great service beyond what the National Society can reach to do. Let no jealousy, no offence, either imaginary or real, no objections against any individuals,—for the term of any one man's influence is but temporary—bar us from looking kindly upon it, or estrange us for one moment from a sense of its great capacities for good. Let us join in its promotion with all our united influence for our common good as an agricultural people.

And let the same enlarged feeling animate us towards our auxiliary county societies.—There the farmers who assemble are almost all personally known to each other; let them carefully avoid any course that can discourage their officers, or check the prosperity of their common society.

Then, as the grand basis of improvement and focus of educational power, we have here our Farmers' High School, founded for the education of farmers' sons to a full knowledge and love and pride of their noble occupation. This is our greatest want; the education of the hands, and the disposition, as well as the intellect with especial reference to the calling to be entered upon.

We do not find fault with literary education as bestowed in our colleges, but there are few farmers in comparison, who can afford to pay at the rate of 300 dollars a year for the college education of a son, and it cannot be attained for less.

But the cost is by no means the *greatest* objection, for the effect of this education is in almost every case that of utterly estranging from, and unfitting for the safe, healthful and normal pursuit of the father, that of cultivating the earth, and conducting the operation of the farm. The youth who returns to his farm bome after a three or four years study of books at college desks, and in purely literary society, finds utter uncongeniality in the company of his own father and brothers. His mind has been trained. in paths leading quite away from rural pursuits; and his hands are untaught and unfitted to assist in or direct the labors of the farm. The moral effect of this common but sad result is equally disastrous and pitiable to both father and son. It is a state of things which must be cured; if not it will act like a corrosive ulcer. We must combine the cultivated intellect and social amenities of mental refinement with the strong practical usefulness and sound virtues of the agriculturalist, who, giving the sweat of his brow, receives from Providence such bounties as are now stored around us in this building (barn) and spread upon these tables, the daily support of all human life, and who dispenses them to all other classes.

If these be not thus wedded, this great agricultural State of Pennsylvania must remain as now, with the balance of influence and power in the hands of comparatively few, for I may be allowed to repeat—feeling no desire but to contribute to the security of the future prosperity of our glorious commonwealth—that the great body of citizens—the great agricultural body—have *not* the power and influence which they ought to have, for the proper balance and benefit of society.

Something must be done. How shall we increase their power? The remark of my friend answers the question. "Education will impart influence." But it must be *such* education as will lead to the desired end.—It is self-evident that it is *no* education, unless it is a fit one. Science, art, and labor must be combined. Here is our want. At present we have no college in existence.—Whatever may have been done in Europe under the greater pressure of necessity, we have no such institution as yet to which we can have any access.

Now, the institution we are striving to establish at the earliest possible period, is intended to supply this great social, political, moral, and economic want. And while it improves the agricultural mind, and trains the hands, it will do both at less expense than the purely literary training can be obtained for. Thus, while reducing cost very greatly, it will educate better, and fit for every business or relation of practical life.

We estimate that one hundred dollars per annum will fully cover all expenses for board and tuition, as we are instituting upon the farm different branches of culture adapted to exercise, and illustrate fully the entire theory and practice of cultivation, and at the same time such as will afford pleasant and profitable, moderate, regular and varied labor to the students.

Provisions will be made for ample and extensive mathematical training, and engineering practice. All the branches of natural science will be fully illustrated and taught. Moral and civil science, and all the arts of practical life, excluding nothing but what is exclusively literary—the acquisition of the dead and foreign languages.

We have started—there must now be for us no such word as "fail!" Our Legislature has done much to aid us—we have much to do ourselves. Let us ask ourselves, each one of us, how much do we owe to society, and especially to the great class that forms its basis.

Probably no assemblage of men of various pursuits, combining so much acute intelligence as the one hear met, could be convened for any other object. And I believe myself justified in saying that our object meets the unanimous and warm approval of every one present. If then it meets our views, if our motives are right, how much ought we to do? Let every man seriously consider how much he owes the world, his fellow-men, and posterity, and answer by the exertion of his influence, taking care to do what he finds to do, with all his might. Let men dampen with faint praise, or make no exertion with pen, or tongue or purse, or speak evil of the cause or of its advocates, and with the downward grade in their favor, they may counterbalance the efforts of those who strive to push upward and onward this car.

Let there be no adverse feeling founded on local preferences. What motive could there be to induce those who examined, and determined the locality for this school to do else than right? With the approval of my associates I could gladly have taken it into my own dear valley of Cumberland, but in the exercise of a sound and clear judgment, (I speak for all as an inconsiderable one only) the board, having looked over all proposed lands, and considered all circumstances, believed the one chosen to be the best. It is possible that we were in fault; yet I have ever believed the selection made combined more advantages than any other offered, and I ask for myself and associates, the credit at least of honest motives; and, of all, to consider how many of the most essential advantages of soil, surface, exposure, healthfulness, and centrality, are combined in the ground we have now met upon.

For a great common good, and in a spirit of mutual confidence, let personal feelings not enter into our considerations, let us all agree to the conclusion, that what is done is best. I must only detain you with a brief detail of our financial strength. We have received from our State Society, $10,000; from citizens of Centre county, $10,000; from the State $25,000; from the estate of the late Elliot Cresson, $5,000; making in all $50,000. To complete the buildings, and open the institution, we must have $50,000 more, and this is provided for, if one half of the amount be raised by individuals. We shall then have $100,000, with which we can start this institution into active and useful operation, at a rate of charge to each student of not over $100 per annum. All the influence and industry *we* can exercise will go into the account, and if our judgment and management are approved, we shall not be allowed, in this great Commonwealth, to fail of such an object. The community, understanding our aims, will not *let* us fail.—We must obtain the $25,000 by individual contribution, and I say for myself, only because I am urged to say it now, that I will be one of ten, to give $1000 each, towards making up that amount.

Judge Watts sat down amid enthusiastic applause from the audience. Responses to the Judge's liberal offer, and general remarks were then made by different delegates and visitors, as follows:—

GENERAL DISCUSSION.

Gen. James Irvin—I will give $1000 as one of the ten.

Hon. James Miles—Erie and Crawford counties are pledged to contribute $1000.

Hon. James Burnside—It has been suggested that $1000 may be expected from Clinton county, and $500 from Cambria.

Hon. George Boal—Centre county has raised and paid in $10,000. Without consulting any one, and without previous knowledge that this course would be taken, I pledge the county of Centre for $1000 additional.

Gen. J. McK. Snodgrass—As a representative of the county of Alleghany, I pledge her for $1000.

H. N. McAllister, Esq.,—Fellow citizens:—The good work goes nobly forward. The time for speeches has passed, and the time for action has come. I pledge myself to be one of twenty to contribute $500 each.

Judge Burnside—Mr. President: I move that at your leisure you appoint a committee of one or three in each county of the State, to solicit, collect and forward subscriptions. The institution must receive students from every county, and must report to every newspaper in the State, and it seems but right that all should have fully opened to them the privilege of contributing for such an object. It seems to me that we may in this way raise the sum specified, and more, for the establishment of the necessary professorships, to secure the most thorough training in every department, as even less than the estimated cost. The President is well acquainted with men who will take interest in this, and lay hold of it energetically.

Jas. Cameron—I like this proposition, and believe it will be agreeable to many who will desire an opportunity of contributing according to their means. Our county will be liberal, but I cannot, unadvised, make a specific proposition of any amount.

The motion was unanimously agreed to, and the President announced that the committee would be reported in proper time.

Mr. McAllister—Let this arrangement not supercede our previous one. I have no doubt but that gentlemen can raise $1000 in *any county* in the State, with moderately energetic efforts, excepting only the very newest and most thinly settled. Every one is interested in point of fact. Every man woman and child in the Commonwealth. *Now* is the time we *have*.

S. R. Peal, Esq.—Clinton county has been referred to as good for $1000. It may be possible to raise that amount, or even more. The delegates will make every effort, but would rather not be considered as pledging any particular sum.

Judge Hale—There are abundant means for such a purpose in our great commonwealth. We have only to exert our interest, and fairly undertake to raise the funds.—Centre county has raised $10,000, and one of her distinguished citizens has given an equal value in land, and has just pledged another $1000, followed by other unconditional pledges by other of her citizens, for yet an other $1,500. The President of this meeting, who has given so freely of his valuable time and abilities to all the details of the enterprise, at the greatest self sacrifice has offered yet a sum of $1000. Now, cannot we raise the balance of the sum wanted on the spot? I will pledge myself to raise $500 more, if we can thus accomplish this. Let us hear from all the counties represented. As to the location of the school, it must of necessity be located somewhere. It has been placed here, and we are sensible of the advantages it brings to us, and have contributed very nearly one fourth of the entire estimate of $100,000. Yet all other counties will have an equal right with us to send pupils, and we feel that we have a right to ask other counties to aid in the consummation of this great State work.

Dr. J. R. Eshleman—I have consulted with my colleagues, and we pledge Chester county for $500.

Hon. Jno. Strohm—The county of Lancaster, which I have the honor of representing, has not yet been aroused to an appreciation of the peculiar merits of the school.—There is a prejudice against college and high school education, because it has been found ruinously unfit for sons of farmers, intended to follow their fathers' calling. But there is much favor shown of late to common school education, and, in a portion of the country, funds are being raised for the establishment of a Normal school under the late act, for the second Normal School district of York, Lancaster and Lebanon. This makes a call for 20 or $25,000, but chiefly in one locality.—We have plenty of men, who, if they were here to see this location, and look over all that has been done, and were acquainted with what it is purposed to do, would pay largely and with pleasure—certainly without feeling it. The county ought to give $2,500. It has sent a full delegation here, and we shall unite in doing our duty to inform our fellow citizens, and to raise all we can, and I trust you will hear a gratifying account, and that Lancaster, as heretofore, will do her duty. I will pledge at least $500, and promise to raise it myself if there be no other way.

Judge Burnside—We should hear from Dauphin—Dauphin, which has the State Capitol, the Asylum, and is, in so many ways, the recipient of public bounty, will give us at least $1000. (Calls for Judge Heister, but he was not in, being engaged in business. Calls for Gen. Baily, of Perry.)

Hugh Hamilton—As a delegate from Juniata I will pledge myself and associates to leave no stone unturned to do all we can for the Farmers High School of Pennsylvania.

Col. Curtin—I move that the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the ladies who have provided so handsomely for our enjoyment here.

President Watts—Every one will respond to this motion from the heart. The ladies have done so very much for our personal comfort, that our warmest thanks are too poor a return.

This well deserved tribute was heartily cheered.

Mr. Harshbarger—We are not in a position to pledge Mifflin to any set amount, but we will do our duty.

Mr. Billow—As Perry has been called upon, I will say that we will do all we can do.

Judge McWilliams—I cannot say what we may be able to do in Huntingdon, but we shall do our best. I trust collections will be taken at all our county fairs.

President—I wish to suggest before adjournment that we look forward to our State Society for some further aid. Under favorable auspices, and well managed, it *ought* to be very productive. I have conversed with its President, Mr. Taggart, and he assures me that his warmest feelings are embarked with us, and he will do all in his power to create a surplus, and to secure its appropriation to the Farmers' High School.

Resolution offered by Judge M' Williams:

Resolved, That the friends of this institution look forward to the State Agricultural Society as a valuable auxiliary in this good cause.

Mr. Strohm—This School may be called a *child* of the Society, with a *right* to look to it for what aid it may be able to render.

Judge Watts—The resolution is only an expression of good feeling. We are the representatives of auxiliary county societies, and it is fit that we should embrace this opportunity of acknowledging our interest in the parent society. It is an institution that we must foster. Pennsylvania cannot dispense with it and I trust it will regain its prosperity, and that any feeling that may have checked its growth has been laid aside.

H. N. McAllister—We have yet some time to spare, and there is a rich and powerful section of our State represented from which we have not yet heard. Let us hear from mighty Berks.

Captain Ancona—I regret the chief of the delegation from Berks is not now present.—I know that I am right in pledging Berks for hearty co-operation under Judge Burnside's resolution, and all know that Berks makes no pledging that she does not redeem.

J. S. Keller—I am the only representative from Schuylkill, and cannot make an estimate for her, but I promise every exertion that whole hearted men can render to a noble cause.

Mr. Blackfan—My colleague, Gen. Rogers, has been obliged to leave for the U. S. Fair at Louisville, Kentucky. I can say for myself that I have been greatly pleased with my visit to this place, and with the course pursued, and will exert myself to acquaint the people of Bucks county with the great claim of this enterprise.

The proceedings were here interrupted by a call of "Stage for Spruce Creek," and after a hasty adjournment, and a general discharge of kind wishes and farewell expressions, one of the most intelligent, philanthropic, liberal and important Conventions by which Pennsylvania was ever represented from Erie to Bucks, was dissolved.

Everything promises well for the speedy institution of every department of the Farmers' High School. The works on the ground go on uninterruptedly under the wise directions of the acting committee of the Board of Trustees, and there does not appear to be the smallest cloud of ill feeling on its whole horizon. Every lover of his country and his race—every one who hopes to leave an assured welfare, safety and happiness to posterity by placing the balance of influence in the hands of the most numerous and the most virtuous of our citizens—every one who is dependant upon the success and prosperity of the cultivators of the earth (as we all are) for the means of life, will join in hearty congratulations on these auspicious prospects, and in strenuous effort to place in the hands of the liberal, enlightened and self-denying Trustees, the funds necessary for the fullest developement of their plans.

WASHING CALICOES.—The following method of washing dresses of printed muslin, so as to preserve the colors, is recommended by a competent authority. The dress should be washed in lather, and not in the usual way by applying the soap direct upon the muslin. Make a lather by boiling some soap and water together; let it stand until it is sufficiently cool for use. Previously to putting the dress into it, throw in a handfull of salt. Rinse the dress without wringing it, in clear, cold water, into which a little salt has been thrown. Remove it, and rinse it again in a fresh supply of clear, cold water and salt.—Then wring the dress in a cloth and hang it to dry immediately, spreading it out as open as possible, so as to prevent any part lying over another. Should there be any white in the pattern, mix a little blue in the water.

CLEANING SILK.—Ladies, the following is said to be a certain process for cleaning silk: Pare and slice thin, three washed Irish potatoes; pour on them a half pint of boiling water, and add an equal quantity of pure alcohol. Sponge the silk on the right side, and when half dry, iron on the wrong side. The lightest colored silk may be cleansed and brightened by this process, also cloth, velvet, or crape.

The Housekeeper.

LEARN TO COOK.

In my opinion the most important knowledge that a "housewife" can possess, is that which relates to the "art of cooking." It is true there are other duties which must be attended to, but if necessary, they can far more properly be left to others than the cooking. The wife knows better what food is most healthy and palatable for her family.—And what husband, when he returns from toil, weary, would not rather feel that his "meal" had been prepared by the hand of her who was particularly interested for him, than to know it had been "got up" by a servant. Truly every "housewife" ought to oversee her own cooking; and mothers should train their daughters to this, if it be to the neglect of some less important branches of "housewifery."

HOW TO KEEP PRESERVES.—Apply the white of an egg with a small brush to a single thickness of tissue paper; the paper must be sufficiently large to come an inch or two over the jar, and will require no tying.

TO CLEAN BLACK SILK.—Take an old kid glove, boil it in a pint of water for an hour. Then let it cool, and when cold, add a little more water, and sponge the silk with the liquid.

HINT FOR THE INVALID.—A new-laid egg, broken into a cup of tea, coffee, or chocolate, and well beaten up, is an excellent ingredient in the breakfast of a person having a deficient appetite, and will be found very substantial.

PRESERVED PUMPKIN.—Cut a good pumpkin in strips like citron; sprinkle sugar on them over night, pound for pound, and the juice of four lemons in the morning; boil the peel and a little ginger root, and add to the syrup. Boil the pumpkin till tender, and then turn on the syrup boiling hot.

MANGOES.—Take large, green peppers and melons, (melons that are half ripe and very good,) take out the inside and put them in weak brine for four or five days. Then fill them with nasturtions, cabbage, green tomatoes, and onions chopped. Season with mustard seed, cloves and cinnamon, and cover with cold, strong vinegar. They require no scalding.

PICKLE PEARS.—Leave the stem upon the pears. Make a syrup of one quart of vinegar, three pounds of sugar. This quantity of syrup will cover a peck of pears. Cook the fruit in the syrup until they are soft to the core. Then take out the fruit; place them in jars, and pour the syrup over them. Throw a little mace in the syrup when hot.

ARROW ROOT FOR INVALIDS.—The practice of boiling arrow root in milk is at once wasteful and unsatisfactory; the best mode of preparing enough for an invalid's supper is as follows: Put a dessertspoonful of powder, two lumps of sugar, into a chocolate cup, with a few drops of Malaga, or any other sweet wine; mix these well together, and add, in small quantities, more wine, until a smooth thick paste is formed. Pour boiling water, by slow degrees, stirring all the while, close to the fire, until the mixture becomes perfectly transparent.

PICKLED PEACHES.—Take a gallon of good vinegar, add a few pounds of sugar, boil it for a few minutes, and remove any scum that may rise; then take cling stone peaches that are fully ripe: rub them with a flannel cloth to get off the down, and stick three or four cloves in each; put them into a glass or earthen vessel, and pour liquor upon them boiling hot; cover them up and let them stand in a cool place for a week or ten days, then pour off the liquor and boil it as before, after which return it boiling to the peaches, then carefully cover up and store away.

PEACHES IN BRANDY.—Wipe, weigh and carefully select the fruit, and have ready a quarter of the weight of powdered sugar; put the fruit into a vessel that shuts closely; throw the sugar over it, and then cover the fruit with brandy; between the top and cover of the pot put a piece of double cap paper; set the pot in a saucepan of hot water, till the brandy is quite hot, but not boiling; put the fruit into a jar, and pour the brandy upon it, and when cold put a bladder over it and tie down tightly.

STEWED COD OR BLACKFISH.—Score the fish first, leaving the head and tail on; make a dressing of bread crumbs, red pepper, salt, nutmeg, cloves, a little cinnamon and a lump of butter; add a teaspoonfull of Harvey's fish sauce and fill the scored parts with the stuffing, and what is left over throw into the pan. Put your fish into the pan with very little water; pieces of beef suet thrown over and around the fish; let it stew slowly about an hour in the oven until it is a handsome brown; just before you serve it pour a half a tumbler of sherry or port wine over the fish and let it mix with the gravy. Pour the gravy over the fish after it is in the dish, and garnish with slices of lemon and pastry.

KETCHUP.—Dr. MORRAL communicates the following reliable information to the Lewistown *Press:*

"Slice the tomatoes, sprinkle them with salt, and let them stand 24 hours. Mash them fine and press through a hair or other fine seive. Straining through a cloth as is generally done, makes the catsup too thin.—Boil down the pressed juice to one half, and to every 3 quarts add two tablespoonfuls of ground mustard and one of black pepper, one tablespoonful each of cloves and alspice, (unground) and a teaspoonful of cayenne pepper. After adding the spices boil down again to one-half, and strain out the cloves and alspice by passing the catsup through a culander. For those who like the flavor, a couple of cloves of garlic may be added.—When sufficiently cooled put up in pint bottles, well corked and sealed. A spoonful of grated horseradish (which every housewife should have put away in a well secured jar at the proper season) if added to a bottle of catsup when opened, will, to the taste of most people, add much to its richness and flavor.

Vinegar should never enter as an ingredient into any catsup made of the tomato, as this fruit is of itself sufficiently acid, and vinegar destroys its peculiar fine flavor.

The writer of this article has tried almost every formula for tomato catsup to be found in the Books on Cookery, and which have circulated through the Newspaper Press for the last 20 years, and can confidently recommend the above combination as the best amongst them, and by means of the modification specified it can be adapted to every taste.

☞An old, experienced editor says that there are three things which effect a man's spirits: a dull day, an empty pocket and being in love. We know by experience that *one* of these will.—*Ex.* So do we.—*Devil.*

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, September 30, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
Hon. WM. F. PACKER, of Lycoming.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
NIMROD STRICKLAND, of Chester.

FOR SUPREME JUDGES,
Hon. WILLIAM STRONG, of Berks.
Hon. JAMES THOMPSON, of Erie.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SENATOR,
WILLIAM P. SCHELL, of Bedford county.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
DANIEL HOUTZ, of Alexandria.
FOR REGISTER & RECORDER,
JAMES B. CAROTHERS, of Morris.
FOR PROTHONOTARY,
DAVID CALDWELL, of Cromwell.
FOR TREASURER,
JOHN H. LIGHTNER, of Shirleysburg.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS OZBORN, of Jackson.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES MURPHY, of Petersburg.
FOR AUDITOR,
JOHN M. STONEROAD, of Birmingham.

Advertisements.

First Arrival of Fall and Winter Goods, by Fisher & McMurtrie.——Lost—in the borough of Huntingdon, a Land Warrant and Pension Paper. The finder will receive Five Dollars by leaving them at this office.——J. P. Watson, and D. H. Campbell, Administrators,—notice of Administration on the Estate of Samuel Watson, late of Walker township, dec'd.——A tract of land situate in Henderson township, is offered for sale by S. Sankey.——Brooker & Marsh, Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, Philad'a.

NEW GOODS.—Fisher & McMurtrie, Benj. Jacobs, M. Strous, D. P. Gwin, H. Roman, and M. Cutman & Co., have received their New Goods, and are ready for customers.

Shipments of Coal.

The Shipments of Coal over the Huntingdon and Broad Top Rail Road for the week ending Thursday, September 24, were 1,445 tons, and for the year 64,858 tons.

Tickets! Tickets!

By to-morrow we will have the full ticket ready for distribution, and we hope our friends will call or send for a full supply for the districts.

Senator Bigler's Speech.

We intend in our next paper, to lay before our readers the admirable speech of Senator Bigler, recently delivered by him at Clarion, Clarion county, in reply to Wilmot, the abolition candidate for Governor. It effectually exposes that arch-demagogue, and will repay an attentive perusal.

The Financial Crisis.

The Banks, with few exceptions, have suspended in Baltimore, Pittsburg, Washington, D. C., Wheeling, and other cities. The banks of Lancaster, York, Reading, and Harrisburg, have suspended—and nothing short of a general suspension for a short time, of the Banks of this State is looked for, if they have not already suspended.

We learn that the Governor has issued his proclamation convening an extra session of the Legislature, on Tuesday, the 6th of October, to consider the special subject of Banking.

THE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—It is the general impression that the approaching fair will exceed those heretofore held in this county, both in the quantity and quality of articles exhibited, and the indications are, that it will be more generally attended by citizens of our own as well as of adjoining counties. We are glad to see the increasing interest that is being taken by our farmers and other citizens in agricultural affairs, and we feel confident that our county can give as creditable an exhibition as any other in middle Pennsylvania, if all interested will but make the effort to do so.

The fair will commence this day two weeks and continue three days. The committee of arrangements are busily engaged in preparing the grounds, erecting the necessary sheds, stalls, &c., and it is to be hoped that every farmer, and manufacturer in the county, or his agent, will be here with something to exhibit. Indeed, let everybody come, and represent some branch or department of industry, and let the world know what you have been doing and how you have done it.

FARMERS' HIGH SCHOOL.—We direct the attention of farmers, and our readers generally, to the proceedings which took place on the occasion of the annual election of Trustees of the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania, which will be found on our first page. This important institution claims, and should receive, the co-operation and assistance of our whole people. That such an institution is necessary, there cannot be a doubt, and that, when fully established and in active operation, its beneficial results will be felt throughout our agricultural commonwealth, all we believe, admit. Then, in order to realize the benefits which it is the object of this institution to confer, let our people take that interest in its establishment, which their appreciation of it would seem to dictate. Let not Huntingdon county be behind in this matter, but let her thrifty, generous hand be seen at work for the common good.

WHO WANTS MONEY?—Uncle Sam has got a plenty, and is anxious to get rid of it. He offers from six to sixteen per cent. premium for his own six per cent. stock, and will pay for it in specie.

Black Republican Regard for White Labor.

The Black Republican party of this State, at the present time are acting upon the principle of the boy who, when asked why he made so much noise at the door of his employer's store, said "he was not going to lose a sale for want of hollering." In all sections of the State the Black Republican Abolition papers are vociferating for Wilmot, and pretending that the masses are in favor of the negro equality doctrines preached by that itinerant pedler of treason to the Constitution and that Union which has made us the happiest, freest, most prosperous people on the face of this fair world. All kinds of appeals are made to the sturdy inhabitants of the old Keystone, to swerve them from their attachment to the Democratic party and those national principles upon which that organization is based. We give an extract from the latest issued in order to cheer the Black Republican troops in the coming contest:

Be active, be diligent, be persevering, be untiring in your efforts. Wherever you have influence, exert it—let no occasion pass without doing something to promote the cause of WHITE LABOR. Be instant in season and out of season, remembering that the cause is worthy for which you contend—the triumph of FREE WHITE LABOR over SLAVE LABOR—and the honor and glory of our Commonwealth is the product of the labor of her hardy sons of toil. Let not the Nigger Democracy fasten its blighting policy upon our State by a supineness on your part. Let not the advocates of Slave Labor triumph over the friends of Free White Labor! Let not the beautiful and fertile Territories of our common Country, by your vote or your carlessness, be cursed by the blighting tread of the Slave.

This is a specimen of the miserable cant of these Black Republican, Abolition preachers. They assume the championship of white labor. And how do they propose to advance the interests of white laboring men in the North? By developing in a proper and Constitutional manner those great interests of our country which afford work to the millions—by protecting the rights of poor white men from the crushing effects of monied monopolies—by advocating such measures as will give the laborer a fair return for his industry? Not one of these reformatory steps have been taken by the Black Republican party. On the contrary, they propose to promote and advance the cause of white labor by freeing the negroes of the South, and bringing them to the Northern States to enter into competition with white men in all the walks of productive industry. The Black Republican party are the advocates of slave labor in opposition to that of free white men. This is fairly established by all their efforts to place the colored man on an equality with the white. The Black Republican party is but another name for the ultra-Abolition organization of our country, and the effects of its doctrines upon the white laborers was thus set forth in 1853, by Hon. Henry Clay, in a letter to Mr. Colton, his biographer. A more truthful and graphic picture of the consequences that must inevitably flow from the triumph of Black Republicanism, has never been presented.—Mr. Clay says:

The slaves, being free, would be dispersed throughout the Union; *they would enter into competition with the free laborer—with the American, the Irish, the German—reduce his wages, be confounded with him, and affect his moral and social standing. And as the ultras go both for Abolitionism and amalgamation, their object is to unite in marriage the laboring white man and the laboring black woman, to reduce the white laboring man to the despised and degraded condition of the black man.*

No sensible man will fail to see that this view of the case is sustained by all the teachings of history, upon the subject of freeing the colored domestics of a country. Wherever they have been put upon equality with white laborers, they have injured the latter to a most serious and disastrous degree. Yet with these facts indisputably known, the Black Republican Abolition party, advocate doctrines which tend to place slave labor on a par with that of white men, in the North, and then have the impudence to call that "doing something to promote the cause of white labor."

But this nonsensical parade of Black Republican sympathy for the white laborers of the North is fully understood in Pennsylvania. Eleventh hour appeals will not avail Mr. Wilmot and his friends. The white laboring men appealed to, are fully as intelligent as the leaders of that party, which is in favor of reducing them to an equality with the colored race both in social and political standing, and the amount of compensation received for their honest industry. They can judge of men and measures, and try both by facts and experience They know what party has protected industry, and those who live by the labor of their own hands. The free white laborer of the North can take care of himself without a fear save that proceeding from the possibility of a Black Republican triumph in the Northern States, which would fall like a blight upon all the best interests of the working man.

Mr. Wilmot is the candidate of this dangerous faction, which under the guise of friendship for the white laboring men of the North, is attempting to supplant them by black laborers from the South. His election would be a fatal blow not only at the peace and prosperity of the Union, but at the real interests of all classes of working men in this section of the Union. Any policy calculated to flood the Northern States with colored laborers from the South, should not be supported by Northern laborers or mechanics. Such will be the effects of the Abolition measures advocated by the Black Republican party, and though at the present time they attempt to impose upon the people by affecting a regard for laboring men, they are truly in favor of reducing their compensation, and to reach that goal would free the slaves of the south, and put them in competition with the white men of Pennsylvania.

Mr. PACKER and the Democratic party is opposed to all such doctrines, and hence claims the votes of all who are really friends of the poor white man.—*Pennsylvanian.*

Are You Assessed?

Let every Democratic voter who cannot answer this question in the affirmative see that he will be able to do so before it will be too late. Look to it, and see that your name, and that of your neighbor is enrolled among the list of voters. Do not suffer it to be said by your fellow Democrat, that through your negligence you were deprived of one of the most glorious privileges—that of the right of suffrage. See to it, then. Don't depend upon others having it done, but go yourselves to the assessor and see that your names are properly entered. The law requires that you should be assessed at least ten days before the election, which takes place on the 13th day of October next.

☞The Westfield *Argus* has the following, which is not only a good joke, but a fact:

"The best political joke we have heard this season was "done" on the occasion of 'King' David Wilmot's speech at Erie. An Irishman who had listened attentively to him, finally turned to a friend and enquired, "An' that's David Wilmot, eh?" "Yes," was the response. "And what is he running for?"—"Governor." "Governor of Kansas, is it?" "No, Governor of *Pennsylvania.*" "*Faith, he said nothing of Pennsylvania. I thought it was Kansas, sure!*"

THE PROSPECT.—Wilmot is omitting many of his appointments published with such a flourish at the opening of the campaign. He sees that his cause is lost, and would back out of the canvass entirely, if he could do so with decency.

The Prospect of the State.

The *Genius of Liberty* says:—There never was a better prospect for an overwhelming Democratic victory in our State than at present. Indeed many sensible men of the opposition freely concede the election of the Democratic State ticket; and we doubt very much if the mass of the opposition have the least hope of electing their ticket. It is said by the knowing ones that Hazelhurst will outrun Wilmot in Philadelphia and this alone will elect Packer by a tremendous majority. It is also confidently claimed by the straight out Americans, that Hazelhurst will be neck and neck with Wilmot in the general vote of the State. But let the race between the opposing candidates be as it may, there is but little doubt of the election of Packer by a large majority. The opposition is merely fighting to keep up its organization with the hope of carrying certain counties and districts for the local offices. Whilst all this is true, it does not become democrats to remain inactive and trust altogether to the inherent strength of their cause. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty" and unabating vigilance is the price of Democratic victories. Every Democrat should be prepared to do battle for his party, should see to it that his neighbor is aroused to the importance of attending the polls and aiding in the election of the whole democratic ticket. Let every Democrat turn out on election day and work and he will have the proud satisfaction of seeing a complete Democratic victory; but if he should permit apathy to lay hold of him and remain at home, he may have the mortification of witnessing the defeat of his party and its usages. It is a true saying that "forewarned is forearmed."

A Demagogue Exposed!

"*Resolved*, That we consider the society denominated the North American Association, *a libel on the character of our country*—a libel upon the Declaration of Independence, and upon the character of those who subscribed that memorable charter; that its spirit *is anti-Republican, anti-American, anti-Christian, and a most foul and treasonable plot against Liberty.*

"*Resolved*, That the Association of Native Americans *had its origin with the Federal Whig Party*, THE SUPPORTERS OF HENRY CLAY; that it is a renewal of the spirit of the odious Alien and Sedition Laws; that the Federal Whig Party have openly and manifestly identified themselves with it in the recent charter election in the city of New York, and is no less than a declaration of hostilities against all foreigners who come to our shores in pursuit of freedom."

"*Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, I stand by these resolutions.*"—DAVID WILMOT.

☞We copy the foregoing literally from the Bradford *Argus*, then the Whig organ of that county, and we quote it as our authority in charging Wilmot with the declaration that "sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish," he would stand by those resolutions, which denounce *Americanism* not only as "a libel upon the character of our country," but as "anti-Republican, anti-American, anti-Christian, and a most foul and treasonable plot against Liberty," having its origin with the Whig Party, and intended only to promote the election of Henry Clay, the Father of the *American System.*

Such was the mode of warfare of Wilmot then against *Americanism*—such his style of vituperation and falsehood against the Whigs; such his means resorted to for the purpose of defeating Henry Clay! And yet this same dirty, lying demagogue of 1844, now professes not only to be an American, and solicits as such the support of those whom he then denounced as engaged in "a most foul and treasonable plot against Liberty," but has the shameless audacity to traverse the State and seek the support of the Whigs, whom he then thus maligned, and whose glorious standard-bearer he then labored to defeat by the most vile and infamous falsehoods. If there remains any self-respect among Americans and Whigs, they will now teach him a lesson which will put demagogues like him at rest for a long time to come.—*Phila. Daily News.*

☞The most important local item of this week is the stoppage of the Montour Rolling Mill. We hope this stoppage may be brief. We understand the Company will start the Mill again as soon as they can get money for their iron, or otherwise raise means to defray current expenses, in running their mammoth Mills.

The Monetary Crisis.

From the Phil'a Pennsylvanian, Sept. 28.

The monetary crisis having come, people once more breathe freely and look matters fairly in the face. There is no unmanly despondency, no shrinking from those duties which altered circumstances have cast upon almost every man in the community. As Saturday wore away the feeling of returning confidence infused itself more generally among the business men of our city, and things bore a healthier and more cheerful aspect. Some of the Banks paid all their notes, and all, we believe, with but two exceptions, exerted themselves to accommodate the public by paying specie on their notes of the denominations of five and ten dollars, and adopting also such means with regard to checks, as tended materially to the convenience of those having payments to make. These conciliating measures were readily responded to by the public, and a generous spirit of forbearance pervaded all classes of our citizens. Men no longer looked at the dark side of affairs, but talked of the abundant crops in all sections of the Union, the vast wealth of the country, and the certainty of relief coming if each one would have patience, and all assist to bring affairs right again, by industry and co-operation. The confident belief which took possession of the public mind, that the indebtedness of the different banks will be fully liquidated, no person losing a dollar, also acted most soothingly upon the excited masses, and made them easy and hopeful for the future. Indeed, we can safely congratulate the community upon having weathered the height of the storm, and with prudence and caution the bark may be safely brought to port once more.

The continuation of specie payment upon notes of the denomination of five and ten dollars, was a wise and prudent step, and must be continued at all hazards. The community would not tolerate any measure calculated to flood our business avenues with a paper issue below the denomination now fixed by law.—We have had too much experience to again be cursed with such a currency as used to infest our State, and injure the business of its citizens. There is an abundance of gold and silver to furnish a circulating medium up to that point required by a healthy condition of trade and commerce, and those institutions whose notes are based upon the precious metals, must see that they are kept in active circulation. The community have acted with prudence and forbearance to the Banks; it is now incumbent upon these institutions to strain every neve to keep their charter engagements with the community. If this be done, there will be no want of sympathy and co-operation on the part of the community at this crisis.

We understand that the Governor has agreed to convene the Legislature for the purpose of considering what relief, if any, should be extended to those Banks whose charters are liable to be declared void, under the Act of 1850. The whole question, as to the reform necessary to be engrafted upon our banking system, will then be opened for full and free discussion. It is a grave and important question, one that should not be treated with careless indifference, or determined without an intelligent examination into all the facts relating to the workings of our present financial system.

From the Pittsburg Daily Union, Sept 28.

The Exchange, Merchants' and Manufacturers' and Citizens' Banks of this city made a partial suspension of specie payments on Saturday. This course, we hope, was dictated by a due consideration of the best interests of the several institutions and of those whose property is entrusted to their keeping. We trust that this will continue for but a brief period, and that the worthy directors of these institutions will find it consistent with their duty to all concerned to follow the course pursued by the Bank of Pittsburgh and Mechanics' Bank. The Iron City Bank having but recently commenced operations, and its business being therefore but contracted as yet will doubtless, in no great degree be affected by the present financial troubles of the country. The Mechanics' and Bank of Pittsburgh by a resolution of their several Boards, relying upon their ability to meet every demand, have determined to honor every draft as heretofore, and to pay in gold every claim upon them. The Bank of Pittsburgh, we are informed, was in 1839, the only bank in Pennsylvania which maintained her credit untarnished, and in one week after the run upon it, the very men, who drew out their deposits, returned with their gold, preferring the security of such a bank to the danger of loss and robbery. Thus we do not doubt it will be now. The Banking Houses which meet every demand for a few days, will find more gold returned upon them, than has been withdrawn.

We believe that all our Bankers and other Banking institutions continued open and able to meet every liability, and that such will be the case throughout.

MONEY PANIC.—The panic in the money market in New York and Philadelphia, is unprecedented. Failures among men of business occur every day. A number of Banks in New York and New Jersey have failed.—Stocks of all kinds have fallen 20, 30 and 50 per cent.

☞In 1846, the Harrisburg Telegraph, then the State organ of the Whig party, spoke of Wilmot as follows—an opinion that was republished and endorsed by all the Whig papers in the State:

"But one BRITISH FREE TRADE TO-"RY was found in all Pennsylvania, and "that was Wilmot of Bradford. The execra-"tions of every FRIEND of Pennsylvania "will fall upon and follow him until he reach-"es that place where the worm dieth not and "the fire is not quenched."

☞The annual allowance to Queen Victoria is close on $2,000,000, in hard cash.—She has other advantages, such as being exempt from house rent and taxes, having her different palaces kept in repair, and so on.—She has the income of the Duchy of Lancaster, which is about $150,000 more. She has appropriated to herself, since his birth, the Prince of Wales' $125,000, from the rental of his Duchy of Cornwall estates. In a word she is very well provided for, it must be admitted. Her husband has a Parliamentary life dower of $150,000 per annum, and about as much more accruing from lucrative appointments, which his affectionate wife and generous sovereign has heaped upon him. It does not cost him a cent for the expenses of living, for the Queen provides all of that Victoria and Albert receive between them, some $2,500,000 a year, and probably save a third of the amount. Fortunate people! They evidently were born, not with silver, but with golden spoons in their mouths.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

No inquiry for Flour. Standard brands $5½@5¾ ₱ bbl. but no buyers. Sales for home consumption from $5¾ to $6¼ and $7¼ ₱ bbl according to quality. Rye flour scarce at $4 37½. Corn Meal dull at $4 ₱ bbl. Grain—transactions limited, prices from 130 to 135c for old Wheat and 140@145c for white, the latter for choice lots. Rye in demand with small sales of Penn'a at 75c. Corn scarce, but inquiry limited; prices of yellow nominal at 79@80c. Oats dull—1200 bu. disposed of at 33@33c, as in quality.

LOST—in the borough of Huntingdon, on Friday, the 25th inst., a LAND WARRANT assigned to Robert McIlrney, for 120 acres, and a PENSION PAPER, in favor of John Horst. The papers are of no use to any one except the rightful owners, but if left at this office, the finder will receive FIVE DOLLARS.
Sept. 30, 1857.* JOHN HORST.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—*Estate of Samuel Watson, deceased.*
Letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the Estate of Samuel Watson, late of Walker township, Huntingdon county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, they hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. J. P. WATSON, } *Adm'rs.*
Sept. 30, 1857. D. H. CAMPBELL. }

THE CAMPAIGN OPENED!—FIRST ARRIVAL OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
FISHER & McMURTRIE

Would respectfully announce to their numerous friends, and public, that they have just received from the East a most beautiful assortment of FALL and WINTER Goods; embracing every variety of new styles, such as Valencia Plaids, Plaid Ducals, Oriental Lustres, Galu Plaids, Tamese Cloth, Poplins striped, and plaid, ombre striped DeLaines, French Merino, Printed DeLaines. Bayadere Stripes, Argentine, Coburg, Mohair and Madonna Cloths, Shepherd's Plaids, French Blanket, Bay State, Long and Square Broche Shawls, Gents' Travelling ditto, French Cloths, plain and fancy Cassimeres, Satinettes, Jeans, Tweeds, &c.
Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gauntlets, Talmas, Cloaks, Chenille Scarfs, Dress Trimmings, Ladies' Collars, Brilliants, plain and spriged Swiss, Victoria Lawn, Nainsooks, and every variety of white Goods. Hats, Caps, and Bonnets of every variety and style.
We have a full stock of Hardware, Queensware, Boots & Shoes, Wood and Willow ware, which will be sold on such terms as will make it the interest of all to call and examine.
Groceries can be had lower than the high prices which have been maintained heretofore.
We also deal in Plaster, Fish, Salt and all kinds of Grain and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequaled by any.
We deliver all packages or parcels of merchandise *Free of Charge* at the Depots of the Broad Top and Penn'a Rail Roads.
Huntingdon, Sept. 30, 1857.

WHISKERS, MOUSTACHES, &c., Can *easily* be forced to grow in *one week* by the use of my ONGUENT, the *formula* for the preparation of which, with ample directions for making up and using, will be forwarded to any one on receipt of *TWENTY-FIVE CENTS*, or its equivalent in Postage stamps. Send an envelope properly directed in which I can enclose the directions. Address A. L. DUNTON, Goshen, Conn.
Sept. 29, 1857-3t*

A TRACT OF LAND FOR SALE.—A Tract of Land situate about three miles from Huntingdon, in Henderson township, Huntingdon county, containing about 100 acres, about 90 of which is well timbered, bounded on the north west by lands of Samuel Sankey, on the north east by lands of Wm. Sankey, on the south east by lands of Jas. Porter, on the south west by lands of J. S. Africa. It lies on the eastern side of and adjoins the Bark road.
Will be sold at public sale, at the Court House, on Wednesday of the first week of November Court.
S. SANKEY, Agent.
Henderson twp., Sept. 30, 1857.

BROOKER & MARSH, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 261 North 3d Street, one door below Vine, Philadelphia.
Sales of BOOTS and SHOES, DRY GOODS, GUNS, HARDWARE, WATCHES, FANCY GOODS, &c.
EVERY EVENING.
☞Country Storekeepers and others will always find at our evening Sales a large and desirable assortment of the above goods, to be sold in lots to suit buyers.
*%*Goods packed on the premises for Country Trade.
Sept. 30, 1857-3m.

MILNWOOD ACADEMY.—MALE AND FEMALE.—The next session of this Institution will open the last Wednesday of October. The instruction in all the branches will be thorough and systematic. We want it distinctly understood that we wish no one to apply whose moral character is not good. Students will have the privilege of boarding either in the Institution or in private families. The Institution is located at Shade Gap, Huntingdon county, Pa., on the mail route between Mt. Union station on Penn'a Rail Road and Chambersburg. For further particulars address
W. H. WOODS, *Principal.*
Shade Gap, Sept. 23, 1857-3t.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises, on
SATURDAY, THE 31ST OF OCTOBER, NEXT,
A FARM, (late the estate of Joseph Dorland, deceased,) situate on the Ridges, in Henderson township, Huntingdon county, about four miles from the borough of Huntingdon, adjoining lands of John Rhodes on the north, Aaron Kelly on the east, James Simpson and John Flenner on the south, and Adam Rupert on the west, containing two hundred and seventeen (217) acres, more or less, about 100 acres of which are cleared and in cultivation; having thereon erected A LOG HOUSE, a LOG BARN and other improvements. This farm has an abundant supply of water and an assortment of good fruit.
TERMS OF SALE. One half of the purchase money to be paid at the confirmation of the sale, and the other half in one year thereafter, with interest, to be secured by the bond and mortgage of the purchaser.
For further particulars inquire of the undersigned, personally, or by letter through the Huntingdon post office.
DAVID RUPERT.
Huntingdon, Sept. 23, 1857-6t.

J. WEICHSELBAUM, Optician and Oculist, from Philadelphia, respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a room at Jackson's Hotel, where he offers for sale SPECTACLES, of every variety, size, and quality.
A new invention of Spectacles, for distant or close reading, with gold, silver, steel, and tortoise-shell frames, and a new and improved assortment of perifocal ground flint Glasses of his own manufacture. He would particularly call the attention of the public to his spectacles for
NEAR SIGHTED PERSONS,
And for persons who have been operated upon for the cataract of the eye, and to his new kind of glasses and Conservers of the sight made of the best flint and azure Glasses. Good Glasses may be known by their shape, exact centre, sharp and highly polished surface. The qualities are to be found in a high degree in his glasses. Also, the Hunting Glasses of the best quality.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT!—The very best BRAZILIAN PEBBLE! so universally proved to be far superior to any other glass.
Also—Microscopes, Spy and Quizzing Glasses of every size and quality; Telescopes, Magnifying and Opera Glasses, with different powers, together with every variety of articles in the optical line not mentioned.
☞Optical and other instruments and Glasses carefully repaired at short notice. He can always select Glasses to suit the vision of the person, as he sees them, on the first trial. He will remain in this place during the Fair in October, and those in want of the above articles will please give him a call.
☞He will, if required, go to any respectable house where his services may be wanted.
☞The very best EYE-WATER always for sale.
Huntingdon, Sept. 23, 1857.

ESTRAYS.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Porter township, on Friday, 18th inst., *one black horse*, supposed to be 10 or 12 years old, and *one bay mare*, with left fore foot and right hind foot white, and a small star in her face; supposed to be about the age of the horse.—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.
Alexandria, Sept. 23, 1857.* MARY A. HUEY.

THE WINTER SESSION OF THE SHIRLEYSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY will open on Monday, November 2, and continued five months.
TERMS—For Board and English tuition, per session, $62.50. French and Music Extra.
For particular information apply to
J. B. KIDDER, Principal.
Shirleysburg, Sept. 23, 1857-6t.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The young man now traveling through the county, with horse and waggon, selling Ready-Made Clothing, is no Agent or Clerk of mine, his representations to the contrary notwithstanding. I have no Agents or Clerks peddling Clothing for me. H. ROMAN.
Huntingdon, Sept. 23, 1857.

ESTATE OF ANN S. HAYS, dec'd.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the Estate of ANN S. HAYS, late of Barree township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN C. COUCH,
Sept. 16, 1857-6t.* *Administrator.*

ALL KINDS OF CLOCKS, insured for Twelve Months, for sale by
JOHN FRISCH.

REVOLVERS—a fine assortment for sale by
JOHN FRISCH.

PORTE MONNAIES, Spectacles, Fancy Articles, &c., a fine assortment for sale by
JOHN FRISCH.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Alexander McKibben's Estate.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the assets remaining in the hands of Dr. John McCulloch, Administrator of Alexander McKibben, dec'd, to and among those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will attend for that purpose at his office in the Borough of Huntingdon, on *Friday*, the 16th day of *October*, 1857, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons having claims against said Estate are required to present the same, or be debarred from coming in for a share of such assets or fund.
A. W. BENEDICT,
Sept. 16, 1857-4t. *Auditor.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Jno. F. Spangler's Assignee.—The undersigned, appointed Auditor by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to distribute the fund in the hands of George W. Speer, Assignee of John F. Spangler, to and among those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will attend for that purpose at his office in the Borough of Huntingdon, on *Saturday*, the 17th day of *October*, 1857, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons having claims against said fund are required to present the same or be debarred from coming in for a share of such assets or fund.
A. W. BENEDICT,
Sept. 16, 1857-4t. *Auditor.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Assignee's Account.—*George Gwin's Assignee.*—The undersigned appointed Auditor, by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to distribute the fund in the hands of John Scott, Esq., Assignee of George Gwin, to and among those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will attend for that purpose at his office in the Borough of Huntingdon, on *Saturday*, the 17th day of *October*, 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons having claims against said fund are required to present the same or be debarred from coming in for a share of such assets or fund.
A. W. BENEDICT,
Sept. 16, 1857-4t. *Auditor.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to distribute the moneys in the hands of Graffus Miller, Sheriff, arising from the sale of the Real Estate of William Wagoner, to and among those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will attend for that purpose at his office in the Borough of Huntingdon, on *Thursday*, the 15th day of *October*, 1857, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons having claims against said fund are required to present the same, or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.
A. W. BENEDICT,
Sept. 16, 1857-4t. *Auditor.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Catharine Gordon's Estate.—The undersigned *Auditor*, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the assets remaining in the hands of Thomas Anderson, Administrator of Catharine Gordon, dec'd, to and among those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice, that he will attend for that purpose at his office in the Borough of Huntingdon, on *Friday*, the 16th day of *October*, 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons having claims against said Estate are required to present the same or be debarred from coming in for a share of such assets or fund.
A. W. BENEDICT,
Sept. 16, 1857-4t. *Auditor.*

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—There will be exposed to sale, in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of OCTOBER next, on the premises, a VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, late the property of William Hays, dec'd, situate in Jackson township, Huntingdon county, adjoining lands of Samuel Powell, William Porter and others, containing TWO HUNDRED and FIFTY-ONE ACRES, more or less, about 125 acres of which are cleared, and in a good state of cultivation, and the balance well timbered, having thereon erected a two story log dwelling house and bank barn. There are also on the premises a good Apple Orchard, and a flowing pump of good limestone water at the door of the dwelling house.
TERMS OF SALE: One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale and the residue in two equal annual payments, with interest; to be secured by the Judgment bonds of the purchaser. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock M. of said day.
SAMUEL STEWART,
Executor of William Hays, deceased.
Jackson township. Sept. 16, 1857.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—In pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned Trustee, appointed by the Orphans' Court of said county to make sale of the Real Estate of Peter Decker, late of West, (now Oneida) township, dec'd, will, on *Saturday*, the 10th day of *October* next, expose to public sale on the premises at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, all that tract of land situate in said Oneida township, adjoining lands of James Gwin, George Miller, Samuel Hetrick, and Nicholas C. Decker, containing one hundred and forty-five acres, be the same more or less, (it being the tract of which said Peter Decker died seized) having thereon erected a two story dwelling house and other buildings.
TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter, with the interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.
NICHOLAS C. DECKER,
Sept. 16, 1857-3t. *Trustee.*

REAL ESTATE OF DAWSON C. SMALLEY, dec'd.—ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of a plurius order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon County, there will be sold at public vendue or outcry on the premises on TUESDAY, the 20th day of OCTOBER, 1857, between the hours of 10 A. M. & 2 P. M. A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Shirley township, Huntingdon county, bounded by Juniata river on the East and North East; by the lands of Swisharts heirs on the North; by Aughwick Creek on the North West; by lands of Jas. M. Bell on the South; and by lands of Bell's heirs and Oliver Etnier on the South West, containing about TWO HUNDRED and FIFTY ACRES, more or less, about 100 acres of which are cleared and under cultivation, having thereon erected a two story stone dwelling house with Kitchen attached. A Stone bank barn, Stone Spring house, Stone tenant house, &c., &c. Also on said premises is an Iron Ore Bank, Orchard, &c., being the real estate of Dawson C. Smalley dec'd.
TERMS OF SALE:—One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale; and the residue in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by bonds and mortgage of the purchaser. Due attendance given on the day of sale by
HENRY BREWSTER,
Administrator of Dawson C. Smalley, deceased.
Sept. 16, 1857.-5t

TEACHER'S EXAMINATIONS.—The undersigned will meet the School Directors and Teachers, in their respective districts, for examinations as indicated by the following table:

Districts.	*Time.*	*Place.*
Jackson, Wednesday,	September 30,	McAlavey's Fort.
Oneida, Friday,	October 2,	Centre Union.
Brady, Monday,	" 5,	Mill Creek.
Shirleysburg and Shirleysburg, Tuesday,	Oct. 6,	Shirleysburg.
Cromwell, Wednesday,	October 7,	Orbisonia.
Dublin, Thursday,	" 8,	Shade Gap.
Tell, Friday,	" 9,	Centre School House.
Walker, Monday,	" 12,	McConnellstown.
Springfield, Saturday,	" 17,	Maddensville.
Clay, Monday,	" 19,	Scottsville.
Cass & Cassville, Tuesday,	" 20,	Cassville.
Tod, Wednesday,	" 21,	Newburg.
Penn, Thursday,	" 22,	Marklesburg.
Hopewell, Friday,	" 23,	Rough & Ready.
Juniata, Monday,	" 26.	
Henderson, Tuesday,	" 27,	Court House.

The hour for meeting in each of the above places will be 10 o'clock, A. M.; and punctuality is desirable. School directors are respectfully invited to attend.
ALBERT OWEN,
September 9, 1857. County Superintendent.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between J. B. Frazier of West township, and J. Frazier of Jackson township, Huntingdon county, under the firm of J. B. & J. Frazier, was, by mutual consent, dissolved on the 28th day of August, 1857. The Books of the Eunisville Yard will be settled and collected by Jonathan Frazier—and the Books of the Shaver's Creek Yard will settled and collected by John B. Frazier.
J. B. FRAZIER,
Sept. 2, 1857.* J. FRAZIER.
N. B.—J. B. Frazier will continue business at Shaver's Creek Yard.

NOTICE.—I offer for sale One Hundred and Sixty Acres of Land in the county of Union, Iowa. Also, a two-story weather-boarded dwelling house, fronting on Allegheny street, the next building below Jackson's Hotel, in the borough of Huntingdon.
Notice is also given that I have left my account Book, Notes, Agreements, Deeds and Papers with David Snare, Esq., in the borough of Huntingdon, who is fully authorized and empowered to sell and convey any of my property, and to collect, receive, and receipt for all payments made to him for me, as fully and effectually as I could do if personally present.
FREDERICK LIST.
Huntingdon, Sept. 9, 1857.

LAST NOTICE—All persons indebted to the undersigned by note or book account, are requested to call and make payment on or before the *first day of November next.* All notes, and book accounts remaining unsettled after that date, will positively be sued out without respect to persons.
J. N. SWOOPE.
Alexandria, July 29, 1857.

NEW CLOTHING STORE.
M. CUTMAN & CO.,
Respectfully inform the public generally that they have just opened in the new brick building of C. Long, on the north-east corner of the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa.,
A LARGE STOCK OF NEW CLOTHING,
for men and boys, consisting of the most fashionable DRESS, FROCK and OVERCOATS, PANTS, VESTS, &c., &c., of the best materials and well made.
Also, BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS.
Also, every article usually found in the most extensive Clothing Stores.
As they are determined to please their customers by offering the best of Clothing at low prices, they ask an examination of their stock.
Huntingdon, Sept. 9, 1857.

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES, from $2 up to $200, insured for Twelve Months, for sale by
JOHN FRISCH.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

COMMUNICATION.

For the Huntingdon Globe.

HUNTINGDON, SEPT. 21, 1857.

MR. EDITOR: It was my fortune, to pay a short visit, to-day, to the Huntingdon Female Seminary. I went there, unexpectedly to myself, and entirely so, to the accomplished teacher, (Miss BIGELOW) who has charge of it. I was accompanied by one of its patrons, who was equally gratified with myself at the proficiency made by the scholars, in the short time which has elapsed since the re-opening of the school on the first of the current month (September). Several of them entered with the commencement of the present session. The recitations we witnessed, were nothing more than a part of the ordinary, every-day exercises of the school, unaccompanied by any previous preparation on the part of either teacher or scholars, for an exhibition before outsiders.—When we entered the school room, the class in Algebra, was about half through the lesson for the day, and was examined to the end, in the most complicated descriptions of apparently puzzling questions, all of which were correctly solved with but little aid from the teacher. Each young lady was required to repeat or restate the problem to be solved, before commencing the process of solution. An interesting little girl (who only entered a short time since) expressed a fear that she could not solve a particular one propounded to her, and by her expressive looks, begged her teacher to let it pass her. Two short words of encouragement, softly spoken, "*try it*," fell upon the ear and reached the fluttering heart of the despairing little disciple.—Courage and confidence returned, and she passed through the mazes of the complex proposition in triumph. It was an interesting spectacle, and showed the power and skill of the teacher in bringing into action the mental faculties of those she trains. The exercises of the algebra class were followed by an exhibition of mental arithmetic which equally gratified and astonished my companion and myself. Although we knew something of the merits of the teacher and of the thoroughness with which instruction is imparted by her, in all the departments of learning in which she undertakes to instruct, yet we had no conception (at least I had not) that such rapidity, in the process of mental calculation, as we witnessed, under Miss Bigelow's examination of the class, could be achieved, by such juvenile minds. It was obvious, from all we seen and heard, that the results reached in the processes of demonstration were not the transcripts which mere *memory* unfolded, but were the conclusions of *reason*, and of the reasoning faculties, brought to bear, with surprising activity, upon the *elements* of each proposition. Mere memory could never have performed the work. I freely confess, I felt humbled, at the slowness with which my own mind worked, in reference to the questions propounded by the teacher, when compared with the rapid operations of the minds in the youthful bodies before me. And here, let me say to the people of Huntingdon and of Huntingdon county, that they are exceedingly fortunate, in having in their midst, such a school as Miss Bigelow's, in which to have the minds of their daughters trained for the battle of life.—There is no skimming of the surface under her teaching, but every mental faculty is brought into active exercise and strengthened by use, just as the muscular power is increased by the action of the body. Here you can have your daughters thoroughly instructed in all the solid branches of an English education, and in all that fits woman for the active duties of her position, whatever it may be, and that, too, at but a trifling cost when compared with the expenses of many, yea, many, superficial educations obtained at fashionable boarding schools. I beg leave to state in this connexion a fact, which too much characterizes the history of female education in Pennsylvania. We are too prone to think that a few quarters of instruction (thorough or otherwise) of our daughters, are enough for them, and we withdraw them from school, starting them on the voyage of life, just at a time when their minds have merely passed through the normal state of preparation for the reception of instruction—and just at a time when they are beginning to appreciate its importance. They are suddenly arrested in their career of learning; in their acquisition of knowledge, before they have even reached its portals. This is not justice to them, nor is it justice to the world in which they are to move in after life. It is a trite saying that mothers mould the minds and characters of their children, and they are expected to do so, although their own minds have never been subjected to the one-fourth of the training they ought to have received in the susceptibilities and flexibilities of youth. Fathers do not lay this subject sufficiently to heart, and do not properly estimate the responsibilities which rest upon them, to prepare their daughters for the trials in their pathway in whatever situation fickle fortune may place them. If they are expected to mould the character of men, their own minds must be schooled for the work. Again: Fathers know not what misfortunes await them—nor how soon adversity may compel them to earn their own bread by the labor of their *hands* if their *minds* are inadequate to the task.—The rich of to-day are the poor of to-morrow, and no times are more illustrative of this truth, than the present. Every dictate of duty, then, to country, and of affection for family, ought to admonish parents, whether male or female, to lose no opportunity, with which fortune may favor them, to thoroughly educate their daughters according to the means with which a kind Providence has blessed them. The dollars which may be spent now in their proper training may be worth thousands in the changing chapters of after years. But I have wandered unintentionally into a *chapter* on female education, whilst my purpose was merely to notice the character of the school to which I have called your attention as the conductor of a public journal. Visit it and judge for yourself. Do not wait for public examinations, but drop in at any time when the school is in session, and you will have more reliable means of judging as to the character of the daily instructions given than any such examinations can afford you. M.

For the Globe.

MR. EDITOR:—On Friday, the 18th instant, we had the pleasure of attending a grand Sunday School celebration near Marklesburg, a short account of which I purpose giving you. The celebration was held in a beautiful grove, on the farm of Mr. Henry Boyers, about fourth of a mile from the village, and consisted of the pupils, teachers, and others connected with the Salem, Marklesburg, Zion's church, Coffee Run and Branch Sabbath schools. The scholars of all the schools were formed in procession on the green surrounding the Methodist church, and marched to the grove in beautiful order, displaying several tastefully decorated banners, bearing appropriate mottos. In the grove was erected a temporary stand and seats for the accommodation of a large number of spectators.—The audience were then called to order by Mr. J. C. Hagey, who made an eloquent prayer. After which Mr. F. Lane, of Huntingdon, was introduced, and delivered a very able address, mainly to the pupils. He was followed by our worthy friend Gen. John Williamson, who was listened to with delightful attention by all. There was now displayed under the foliage of the giant oaks, a large table, amply provided with the good things of the season, of which, after the children had been supplied by their teachers, the whole company present were invited to partake.

The company were again called to order about half past one o'clock, when Rev. Mr. Fletcher was called on, followed by Rev. Mr. Bechtel, who both delivered short but pleasing and appropriate addresses. Dr. Wintrode made the concluding remarks, and spoke on the importance of Sunday schools, showing that religious truths if properly instilled into the minds of the young must ultimately produce to the recipients a beneficial result.—This concluded the programme for the day, and we now retraced our way homeward.—The pleasing entertainment of the day will long be remembered by W. J. G.

A Literal Runaway Match.

A capitol story is told by a Texas paper of a runaway match that came off in that State:—"It seems that a couple had resolved to get married, notwithstanding the opposition of parents and relatives of every degree; and securing the co-operation of a friendly clergyman, they all three mounted their horses and set out for a friend's mansion, several miles distant, where the rights could be solemnized without interference. They had gone far, however, before their flight was discovered, and then there was as much mounting and racing and chasing as occured on the occasion of "Young Lochiavar's" celebrated elopement with the Netherby maiden. The lovers and their faithful paster soon heard the noise of approaching pursuers, and gave their horses the spur. But alas! their enemies were better mounted and gained fast upon them. It was evident they would soon be captured, when a felicitous inspiration of the maiden came to their aid. "Can't you marry us as we run?" she shouted to the clergyman. The idea took, and the pastor at once commenced the ritual. All parties 'covered themselves with glory' and just as the bride's father clutched her bridle rein, the clergyman pronounced the lovers man and wife. When the old gentleman first learned what had been done he was inclined to be furious, but being a gallant old fellow, and admiring a dashing action, he soon concluded to forgive the runaways in consideration of the handsome and novel manner in which they triumphed over him.

THE SUGAR TRADE.—The fall in the value of sugar and molasses has been great within a few weeks past. The losses on the stock on hand must have been many millions of dollars to dealers in this country, and much more to foreign holders. The Boston Traveler says:

The decline from the highest point is now over 3 cents a pound, and there is strong probability that the bottom is not yet half reached. When the decline had reached only one half the present amount, a few weeks since, the New York Independent estimated that on the stock of 85,000 tons of sugar and four million gallons of molasses, held in that port alone, the loss was then fully three and a half million dollars. Of course it must be double that now, and if this loss is made on that in New York alone, what must it be on that vast quantity afloat, in store in Europe and in the United States, and the stocks on hand in the sugar exporting countries. It cannot be less than fifty millions of dollars already, and as the tendency is steadily downward, it will probably reach a hundred millions before the dealers will be able to touch the next crop.

☞A certain facetious acquaintance of ours, was a few days ago, "poking his fun" at the very high and steep hills which give such an air of sublimity to some parts of our county and said that he had seen *cultivated fields* so precipitous that he had to lie on his back to see to their top! Whereupon he was taken down by another "sharp customer," in this style: I was once at a place (said Mr.——where the fields were so steep that the people looked up their chimneys to see whether the cows were coming home! We left, wondering what human nature will "come to" after a while.— *Bedford Gazette.*

JOYFUL MEETING.—Herr Driesbach, the lion tamer, who a few years ago retired from the menagerie business, and devoted himself to farming in Wisconsin, has lately visited his old companions, the lions, tigers and leopards, at Dubuque, Iowa, where the menagerie containing them was stopping. The meeting was quite affecting. The lioness, which was a particular favorite, caught sight of him, and her eyes beamed with pleasure, while her tail wagged a glad recognition.—On his coming up to her she appeared frantic with joy, and when he spoke to her and presented his face to the cage, she kissed him and placed her paw in his hand with the air of an intense affection. Indeed, while he was in her presence, she could not control herself, but would lick his hands while he attempted to pat her, roll over, reach out her paws to him, and then press her nose between the bars as though she would like to have had a closer presence. The other animals were equally affectionate.

CAUSE OF THE SUICIDE OF SENATOR RUSK.—A gentleman just from Texas has communicated to us facts bearing on the recent melancholy death of Senator Rusk, which throw more light on that sad event than all else concerning it we had previously learned. It seems that he was suffering at the time most grievously from a carbuncle on the back of his neck, which, for sixty days, had baffled the skill of his physician, and bade fair, unless arrested soon, to terminate in his death. He had been suffering intensely from it on the day he committed the fatal act, and it was believed by those surrounding him that the agonies of the disease, added to his belief that it would deprive him of life in less than thirty days, had much to do in bringing about his resolution to make away with himself. *Wash. Star.*

A FAMILY POISONED.—AUGUSTA, September 20.—On Sunday last, in Pike county, Alabama; thirty seven persons were poisoned, six of whom died shortly after. The act was committed by the negro cook, instigated by a Hungarian named Conuska. Thomas Frazell's grand daughters are the victims to this terrible crime. Others were lying in a critical condition. The negro woman was burned to death, and Conuska was condemned to the same fate by his self constituted judges.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Perfect Likenesses.

Call on PRETTYMAN, at the Central Railroad Station House, and get a DAGUERREOTYPE, AMBROTYPE or PHOTOGRAPH likeness of yourself. His pictures can't be beat—call and examine specimens.

Plain and Fancy Printing.

Job work of all kinds—such as Handbills, Circulars Business, Visiting, and Show Cards, Tickets, Bill Heads, Deeds, Mortgages, and all kinds of blanks, &c., &c., &c. neatly printed at the "GLOBE" Job Office, Huntingdon. Pa.

☞Specimens of "GLOBE" printing can be seen at the office—which will satisfy everybody that it is no longer necessary to go to Philadelphia for neat work. Call and see for yourselves.

Blanks of all kinds,

Neatly printed and for sale at the "Globe," Office—such as Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment and Common Bonds, Agreements, Leases, Judgment and Promissory Notes, Notes relinquishing all benefits of exemption laws, License Bonds, and all blanks used by Justices of the Peace.

For Ready-Made Clothing,

Wholesale or retail, call at H. ROMAN'S Clothing Store, opposite Miller's Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa., where the very best assortment of goods for men and boys' wear may be found at low prices.

The Public

Generally are invited to call at the New Drug Store of HENRY MCMANIGILL. Every article usually to be found in the best establishments of the kind, can be had, fresh and pure, at their Store, in Market Square, Huntingdon. See advertisement in another column.

MARRIED.

At the Franklin House, in Huntingdon, on the 23d inst., by Rev. R. Fletcher, Mr. THOMAS BEARD and Mrs. ANN BRATTEN, both of Mifflin county, Pa.

DIED,

In Tod township, on the 5th instant, Mrs. REBECCA, wife of Brison Clark, aged 54 years, 6 months and 8 days.

She died as she had lived, universally beloved and esteemed; and, it is thought, has not left an enemy behind her. Her husband with whom she had lived in all the harmony and tranquility of connubial bliss, will truly be most lonely and discousolate; but he will not mourn as one without hope, for it is believed his loss will be her eternal gain in another and a better world.

* * * * * * *

A voice from the tomb, sweeter than song,
To which our every soul is wed,
The angelic choir the strain prolong,
A requiem of the lovely dead.

Our *sister* has joined that angel band
In songs divine her soul to bathe,
And praise throughout the spirit land
The Almighty power to save,

H. S. G.

In Walker township, on the 2d inst., Mr. SAMUEL WATSON, aged 63 years.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.—By virtue of directions in the last Will of ROBERT ALLISON, late of the Borough of Huntingdon, deceased, the undersigned, as Administrator, with the will annexed, will sell at Public Sale the following described Real Estate, as follows, viz:

ON SATURDAY, the 10th day of OCTOBER, 1857, at the diamond in said Borough—Two and a half lots of ground in the borough of Huntingdon, fronting on the northern side of Hill street, having thereon a double two story BRICK DWELLING, frame office, carriage house, stables, &c., being numbered in the plan of said town 100, 101 and western half of 99, and each subject to the $1 ground rent.

ALSO—Two other lots in said borough, at the corner of Washington and Smith streets, extending from Washington to Mifflin street, being Nos. 136 and 137 in said plan, enclosed by a fence, one having a stable, and the other a blacksmith's shop thereon, on which *the ground rent is released.*

ALSO—Two other adjoining lots in said borough, at the corner of Mifflin and Franklin streets, each fronting 50 feet on Mifflin and extending to Church street, being Nos. 208 and 209 in said plan, enclosed, and subject to said ground rent.

ALSO—A Tract of Land situate in Henderson twp., Huntingdon county, adjoining lands of John McCahan's heirs, of Dr. William Swoope, of Mrs. Couts, of Jacob Fockler, of George Taylor and land of others, containing about 390 acres. more or less, of which about 120 acres are cleared, with a dwelling house, frame bank barn, orchards and other improvements thereon, now in tenure of Andrew Decker.

TERMS OF SALE.—One fourth of the purchase money to be paid on the 1st day of January, 1858, to the undersigned in Huntingdon, when and where he will deliver a deed, upon the purchasers paying as aforesaid, and giving their judgment bonds and mortgages to secure the balance of the purchase money in three equal payments, viz: One on 1st April, 1859, one on 1st April, 1860, and the other on 1st April, 1861, the whole balance to bear interest from 1st April, 1858, payable yearly. The purchasers to have possession as Landlords on 1st January, 1858, subject to the rights of tenants and to be entitled to the rent falling due after that date.

JAMES GWIN,
September 2, 1857. *Administrator de bonis non.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas* to me directed, I will expose to Public Sale on the premises, on SATURDAY, October 3, 1857, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following Real Estate, to wit:

One hundred acres of land, situate in Porter township, about 80 acres cleared, adjoining lands of Collins Hamer on the east, and Cunningham and John Dysart on the south, Wm. Laird's heirs on the west, and Peter Sprankle and Collins Hamer on the north, having thereon a two-story dwelling house, frame barn and stable, a good orchard, and good supply of water. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Isaac D. Roe.

GRAFFUS MILLER, *Sheriff.*

Huntingdon, September 9, 1857.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT!

On and after Thursday, September 3rd, 1857, Two Passenger Trains a day, each way—Sundays excepted—will run as follows:

MORNING TRAIN.

STATIONS.	A. M.		P. M.
Huntingdon	Leave	8.00	Arrive 2.00
M'Connellstown	"	8.20	" 1.40
Pleasant Grove	"	8.30	" 1.30
Marklesburg	"	8.45	" 1.15
Coffee Run	"	9.00	" 1.00
Rough & Ready	"	9.15	" 12.45
Cove	"	9.25	" 12.35
Fishers' Summit	"	9.30	" 12.30
Saxton	Arrive	9.50	Leave 12.10
	Leave	10.00	Arrive 12.00
Riddelsburg	"	10.20	" 11.40
Hopewell	Arrive	10.30	Leave p. m. 11.30

EVENING TRAIN.

	P. M.		P. M.
Huntingdon	Leave	4.00	Arrive 8.10
M'Connellstown	"	4.20	" 7.50
Pleasant Grove	"	4.30	" 7.40
Marklesburg	"	44.5	" 7.25
Coffee Run	"	5.00	" 7.10
Rough & Ready	"	5.15	" 6.55
Cove	"	5.25	" 6.45
Fishers' Summit	"	5.30	" 6.40
Saxton	Arrive	5.50	Leave 6.20

Trains connect at Hopewell with four-horse MailCoaches, over good Plank and Turnpike Roads to Bedford.

Visitors to Broad Top City, by taking the morning Train, can spend half a day on the mountain, (where good accommodations are to be had,) and return to Huntingdon same day.

Fifty pounds baggage allowed each Passenger. For further information inquire at the office of the Company at Huntingdon. THOMAS T. WIERMAN, Supt.

Huntingdon, Sept. 9, 1857.

IMPROVED PATENT ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT—A CHEAP, DURABLE AND PERFECTLY WATERPROOF ROOFING—PRICE, THREE CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT.

WM. LEWIS, *Huntingdon, Agent for Huntingdon county.*

This improved PATENT FELT makes a CHEAP, DURABLE and PERFECTLY WATERPROOF ROOFING, for CHURCHES, CHAPELS, PUBLIC HALLS, RAILROAD STATIONS, HOUSES, COTTAGES, VERANDAS, FARM BUILDINGS, CATTLE and SHEEP SHEDS, and every other description of BUILDINGS, in lieu of Tin, Zinc, Shingles, Tiles, Thatch, &c.

It costs only a fraction of a Tin or Shingle Roof and is more durable, as it neither CORRODES, CRACKS nor LEAKS.

It is made of the strongest and most durable materials, and saturated with the best of Asphalte.

It is made up in Rolls, 25 yards long, 32 inches wide, and can be easily applied by any unpracticed person, with a few tacks.

It is invaluable for LINING the WALLS of WOODEN HOUSES, GRANARIES, BARNS, &c., as rats or other vermin and insects will not touch it.

IT IS IMPERVIOUS TO WET, and being a NON-CONDUCTOR, counteracts the heat of SUMMER and the cold of WINTER, equalizing the temperature within every building where it is used.

To the Agriculturist, it makes a CHEAP and EFFECTUAL ROOFING, for FARM BUILDINGS and SHEDS; a COVERING for CORN and HAY RICKS, also a DEFENCE for Sheep during snow, and in the Yard as a loose covering for Turnips and other Fodder in Winter—the use of this FELT proves a great annual saving to the Farmer.

It is suitable to every climate.

It is light and portable, being in Rolls, and not liable to damage in transportation.

When used UNDER TIN or other ROOFING, it forms a smooth body for the metal to lie tightly on, whereby the Tin wears much longer, not corroding beneath; at the same time DEADENING SOUND. Also being a NON-CONDUCTOR, it keeps the UPPER ROOMS COOL in Summer, and being WATERPROOF, prevents the Roof from LEAKING.

August 19, 1857.

TO MECHANICS, INVENTORS, AND MANUFACTURERS.

In announcing the THIRTEENTH Annual Volume of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, the publishers respectfully inform the public that in order to increase and stimulate the formation of clubs, they propose to offer

ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN CASH PREMIUMS

for the fifteen largest lists of subscribers sent in by the 1st of January, 1858; said premiums to be distributed as follows:—

For the largest list, $300; 2d, $250; 3d. $200; 4th, $150; 5th, $100; 6th, $90; 7th, $80; 8th, $70; 9th, $60; 10th $50; 11th, $40; 12th, $35; 13th, $30; 14th, $25; 15th, $20.

Names of subscribers can be sent in at different times and from different Post offices. The cash will be paid to the orders of the successful competitors, immediately after the 1st of January, 1858.

Southern, Western, and Canada money will be taken for subscriptions. Canadian subscribers will please to remit 26 cents *extra* on each year's subscription to pre-pay postage.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Two dollars a Year, or One Dollar for Six Months.

CLUB RATES.—Five Copies, for Six Months, $4; Five Copies, for Twelve Months, $8; Ten Copies, for Six Months, $8; Ten Copies, for Twelve Months, $15; Twenty Copies, for Twelve Months, $28.

For all Clubs of Twenty and over, the yearly subscription is only $1 40.

The new volume will be printed upon fine paper with new type.

The general character of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is well known, and, as heretofore, it will be chiefly devoted to the promulgation of information relating to the various *Mechanical and Chemical Arts, Manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions, Engineering, Mill Work*, and all interests which the light of *Practical Science* is calculated to advance. It is issued weekly, in form for binding; it contains annually from 500 to 600 finely executed Engravings, and Notices of American and European Improvements, together with an Official List of American Patent Claims published weekly in advance of all other papers.

It is the aim of the Editors of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN to present all subjects discussed in its columns in a practical and popular form. They will also endeavor to maintain a candid fearlessness in combating and exposing false theories and practices in Scientific and Mechanical matters, and thus preserve the character of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN as a reliable Encyclopædia of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge.

☞Specimen copies will be sent gratis to any part of the country.

MUNN & CO., Publishers and Patent Agents,
No. 128 Fulton street, New York.

Sept. 2, 1857.

TO INVALIDS.—Dr. Hardman, *Analytical Physician.—Physician for Diseases of the Lungs, Throat and Heart—Formerly Physician to the* CINCINNATI MARINE HOSPITAL,

Also to *Invalids Retreat*, Author of "*Letters to Invalids*," IS COMING! See following Card.

OCTOBER APPOINTMENTS.

DR. HARDMAN, Physician for the disease of the Lungs, (formerly Physician to Cincinnati Marine Hospital,) will be in attendance at his rooms as follows:

Huntingdon, "Jackson's Hotel," Saturday, October	10.
Hollidaysburg,	" 9.
Altoona,	" 8.
Johnstown,	" 7.
Indiana,	" 6.
Greensburg,	" 5.
Lewistown,	" 12.
Mifflin,	" 13.
Harrisburg,	October 14 and 15.

Dr. Hardman treats Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Laryngitis and all diseases of the throat and lungs, by Medical Inhalation, lately used in the Bromton Hospital, London. The great point in the treatment of all human maladies, is to get at the disease in the direct manner.—All medicines are estimated by their action upon the organ requiring relief. This is the important fact upon which Inhalation is based. If the stomach is diseased we take medicine directly into the stomach. If the lungs are diseased, breathe or inhale medicated vapours directly into the lungs. Medicines are antidotes to disease and should be applied to the very seat of disease. Inhalation is the application of this principle to the treatment of the lungs, for it gives us direct access to those intricate air cells, and tubes which lie out of reach of every other means of administering medicines. The reason that Consumption, and other diseases of the lungs, have heretofore resisted all treatment has been because they have never been approached in a direct manner by medicine. They were intended to act upon the lungs, and yet were applied to the stomach. Their action was intended to be local, and yet, they were so administered that they should only act constitutionally, expending their immediate and principal action upon the unoffending stomach, whilst the foul ulcers within the lungs were unmolested. Inhalation brings the medicine in direct contact with the disease, without the disadvantage of any violent action. Its application is so simple, that it can be employed by the youngest infant or feeblest invalid. It does not derange the stomach, or interfere in the least degree with the strength, comfort, or business of the patient.

Other Diseases Treated.—In relation to the following diseases, either when complicated with lung affections or existing alone, I also invite consultation, I usually find them *promptly curable.*

Prolapsus and all other forms of Female Complaints, Irregularities and Weakness.

Palpitation and all other forms of Heart Disease, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, and all other diseases of stomach and bowels, &c.

All diseases of the eye and ear. Neuralgia, Epilepsy, and all forms of nervous disease.

S. D. HARDMAN, M. D.

☞No charge for consultation. [Sept, 9, 1857.

UMBRELLAS.—Country Dealers in UMBRELLAS, will find on examining the subscriber's stock, a good assortment, made of the best materials, and at low prices. A call is solicited. JOSEPH FUSSELL,

No. 2 North 4th St., N. W. corner of Market,
Sept. 2, 1857.–2m. Philadelphia.

BARRELS! BARRELS!—Persons wanting empty Barrels can get them at
Sept. 2, 1857. LOVE & MCDIVITT.

JEWELRY—A new stock just opened by JOHN FRISCH.

LIST OF PREMIUMS to be awarded by the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society, at its Third Annual Exhibition, to be held at Huntingdon, Oct. 14th, 15th and 16th, 1857.

HORSES.

Best Stallion,	$7 00	Second best do.,	2 00
Second best do.,	4 00	Best match horses,	6 00
Third best do.,	3 00	Second best do.,	4 00
Best 2 or 3 year old colt,	5 00	Best family horse,	3 00
" colt under 1 year old,	2 00	Second best do.,	2 00
" brood mare,	5 00	Best trotting horse,	3 00
Second best do.,	2 50	Second best do.,	2 00
Best pair draft horses,	5 00	Best mule,	4 00
Second best do.,	3 00	Best pair mules,	6 00
Best riding horse,	4 00	Second best do.	3 00

JUDGES—Dr. J. S. GRIFFITH, JAS. MORROW, ALEX. OAKS, Gen. WATSON, PETER STRYKER.

NEAT STOCK.

Best pair of work oxen,	6 00	Best cow,	4 00
Second best do.,	4 00	Second best do.,	3 00
Third best do.,	3 00	Best 3 year old heifer,	3 00
Best bull,	5 00	Second best do.,	2 00
Second best do.,	3 00	Best calf.	2 00

JUDGES—ROBERT TUSSY, PETER LIVINGSTON, ALEXANDER PORT, DAVID RUPERT, G. W. SPEER.

HOGS.

Best boar.	5 00	Second best do.,	3 00
Second best do.,	3 00	Best litter of pigs,	3 00
Third best do.,	2 00	" chester white,	3 00
Best sow,	4 00	" berkshire,	2 00

JUDGES—JOHN COLDER, RICHARD CHILCOTE, DANIEL TAGUE, ISAAC LONG, H. L. M'CARTHY.

SHEEP.

Best fine-wooled buck,	5 00	Second best do.,	3 00
Second best do.,	3 00	Best fine-wooled ewe,	3 00
Best south down do.,	5 00	Second best do.,	5 00
Second best do.,	3 00	Best long-wooled ewe,	5 00
Best long-wooled,	5 00	" south down do.	5 00

JUDGES—WM. HUTCHISON, ISAAC PEIGHTAL, JOHN SHAVER, JAMES OLIVER, DANIEL GOODMAN.

PLOWING.

Best,	4 00	Third do.,	2 00
Second best,	3 00	Fourth do.	1 00

JUDGES—JOHN GARNER, JOHN S. ISETT, JAS. GALBRAITH, ROBT. B. WILSON, ISAAC MARTIN.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Best sub soil plow,	3 00	" wheat drill,	3 00
" harrow,	2 00	" corn planter,	3 00
" cultivator,	3 00	" horse rake,	2 00
" hill-side plow,	3 00	" reaper and mower,	6 00
" wind mill,	2 00		

JUDGES—SAMUEL H. BELL, JACOB HERNCAME, HAYS HAMILTON, JOHN LYON, BRICE BLAIR.

GRAIN.

Best white wheat,	3 00	Best rye,	1 00
Second best do.,	2 00	Second best do.,	50
Third best do.,	1 00	Best oats,	1 00
Best red wheat,	3 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	2 00	Best buckwheat,	1 00
Third best do.,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Best yellow corn,	1 00	Best barley,	1 00
Second best do.,	50	Best sugar cane,	1 00
Best white corn,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	50		

JUDGES—THOMAS FISHER, T. T. CROMWELL, JOHN NEFF, Hon. THOS. F. STEWART, GARNER THOMPSON.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Best barrel of flour,	2 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	1 00	Best hard soap,	1 00
Best buckw't meal, 50lbs.	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Best corn " 50 lbs.	1 00	Best candles.	1 00
Best bread,	3 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	2 00	Best carpet,	2 00
Third best do.,	1 00	Second best do.,	1 00
Best pound cake,	1 00	Best hearth rug,	1 00
Second best do.,	50	Second best do.,	50
Best sponge cake,	1 00	Best flannel,	2 00
Second best do.,	50	Second best do.,	1 00
Best butter,	3 00	Best quilt,	2 00
Second best do.,	2 00	Second best do.,	1 00
Third best do.,	1 00	Best wool socks,	50
Best domestic sugar,	2 00	" worsted do.,	50
Second best do.,	1 00	" ornamental needle work,	1 00
Third best do.,	50		
Best apple butter,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	50	Best silk embroidery,	1 00
Best tomato catchup,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
" honey,	1 00	Best shell work,	1 00
" jelly,	1 00	Second best do.	50
Second best do.,	50	Best suit of clothes, home-made,	3 00
Best preserves,	1 00		
Second best do.,	50	Best shirt,	1 00
Best pickles,	1 00		

JUDGES—EATABLES—A. W. BENEDICT, Miss PRUDENCE JACKSON, Mrs. JOHN GEMMILL, Mrs. JOHN ISETT. Mrs. HAYS HAMILTON.

JUDGES—WEARING APPAREL—JOHN PORTER, JACOB SNYDER, H. A. BATHURST, Miss MELISSA GREEN, Miss MARY DRAYTON.

JUDGES—FANCY NEEDLE AND ORNAMENTAL WORK—Mrs. HENRY NEFF, Miss JULIA MILES, Miss MARY ANN AFRICA, Miss JANE GALBRAITH, Mrs. ANN MASSEY.

MECHANICAL IMPLEMENTS AND MANUFACTURES.

Best 2 horse carriage,	2 00	" and greatest variety of tin ware,	1 00
" buggy,	1 00		
" sett single harness,	1 00	" lot of earthen and stone ware,	1 00
" do. farming do.,	1 00		
" bridle and saddle,	1 00	" washing machine,	50
" pair of boots,	1 00	" made meat vessel,	1 00
" pair of shoes,	50	" churn,	1 00
" side sole leather,	1 00	" specimen of marble work,	2 00
" kip and calf skins,	1 00		
" side harness & upper	1 00	" pair of horse shoes.	50
" lot of cabinet ware	1 00	" horse rake,	2 00
" two horse wagon,	2 00	" cooking stove,	2 00
" cutting box,	2 00	Second best do.,	1 00
" fodder cutter and crusher,	1 00	Best parlour do.,	2 00
		" horse power,	5 00
" spade,	50	" pannel door,	2 00
" shovel,	50	" window sash and frame,	2 00
" hoe,	50		
" hay fork,	50	" Rifle,	2 00
" manure fork,	50	" Corn sheller,	2 00

JUDGES—Gen. GREEN, GEORGE JACKSON, R. B. WIGTON, Dr. SHADE, JOHN MYTON.

FRUITS.

Best and greatest variety of apples,	3 00	Best quinces,	1 00
		Best and greatest variety of grapes,	2 00
Second best do.,	2 00		
Best dozen fall apples,	2 00	Best native grapes,	2 00
Second best do.,	1 00	Second best do.,	1 00
Best doz. winter apples,	2 00	Best 2 dozen plums, (one kind.)	1 00
Second best do.,	1 00		
Best winter pears,	2 00	Best and greatest variety peaches,	2 00
Second best do.,	1 00		
Best fall pears,	2 00	" " " plums,	2 00
Second best do.,	1 00		

JUDGES—R. B. PETRIKEN, ISRAEL GRAFFIUS, Mrs. JOHN SCOTT, Mrs. WM. D. SHAW. Mrs. T. H. CREMER.

VEGETABLES.

Best potatoes,	2 00	" beets,	50
Second best do.,	1 00	" parsnips,	50
Third best do.,	50	" carrots,	50
Best neshanock,	1 00	" turnips,	50
" mexican,	1 00	" onions,	50
" pink eye,	75	" celery,	50
" white,	75	" cabbages,	50
" red,	50	Second best do.,	25
" blue,	50	Best pumpkins,	50
" sweet,	1 00	" pie do.,	50
" tomatoes,	1 00	" squash,	50
Second best do.,	75	" water melon,	50
Third best do.,	50	" musk melon,	50
Best purple eggs,	50	" Beans,	50
" pepper,	50	" peas,	50

JUDGES—ANDREW ALLISON, THOMAS E. ORBISON, JACOB CRESSWELL, KENZIE L. GREEN, DAVID ETENIER.

FLORAL DEPARTMENT.

Best display of flowers in bloom,	2 00	Best variety of dahlias,	1 00
		Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	1 00	Best boquet.	50
Best display of plants,	2 00		

JUDGES—THEO. H. CREMER, H. W. MILLER, Miss ANNA PORTER, Miss SUSAN NEFF of Daniel, Miss ELIZABETH M'CARTNEY.

POULTRY.

Best pair of turkeys,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	50	Best pair of chickens,	1 00
Best pair of geese,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	50	Best display of poultry,	2 00
Best pair of ducks,	1 00	Second best do.,	1 00

JUDGES—R. F. HASLETT, HENRY BREWSTER, JOHN PORTER of Chls., JAMES PORT, JAMES HENDERSON,

PRINTING.

Best specimens of Blanks,			$1 00
" "	Card printing,		1 00
" "	Handbill printing,		1 00

JUDGES—A. W. BENEDICT, T. H. CREMER, and J. KINNEY MCCAHAN.

PAINTING.

Best painting in oil,	2 00	Best painting in oil on glass,	1 00
Second best do.,	1 00		
Best do. water color,	1 00	Second best do. do.	50
Second best do. do.,	50	Best drawing in crozen,	1 00
Best lithographs in oil,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do. do.,	50		

JUDGES—Rev. O. O. M'CLEAN, Miss MARTHA WILSON, Miss ELIZABETH INGRAM, Mrs. DAVID BLAIR, Miss ELLEN GREGG, Miss LUCRETIA HILDEBRAND and Miss HANNAH HOUTZ,

DISCRETIONARY COMMITTEE—SAM'L. WIGTON, JNO. BEAVER, GEORGE JACKSON, THOS. WHITTA

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

[GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.]

PROCLAMATION.—NOTICE OF GENERAL RLECTION.

—Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, 1839, I, GRAFFUS MILLER, High Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon, in the State of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give public notice to the electors of the said county of Huntingdon, that an election will be held in the said county on the SECOND TUESDAY, (and 13th day) of OCTOBER, 1857, at which time, State and County officers, as follows, will be elected, to wit:

One person to fill the office of Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Two persons to fill the offices of Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

One person for Canal Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person in connection with the counties of Bedford and Somerset, to fill the office of State Senator.

One person to fill the office of Member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of County Treasurer of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Prothonotary of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Register & Recorder of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of County Commissioner of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Director of the Poor of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Auditor of Huntingdon county.

In pursuance of said act, I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid general election in the several election districts within the said county of Huntingdon, are as follows, to wit:

1st district, composed of the township of Henderson, except the borough of Huntingdon, and also a part of Porter township, and all that part of Walker township, not in the 27th district, the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon.

2d district, composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House near Joseph Nelson's, in said township.

3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 19th district, at the school house adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.

4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at Rough and Ready Furnace.

5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the house of James Livingston, in the town of Saulsburg, in said township.

6th district, composed of the borough of Shirleysburg, and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of District No. 24, as hereinafter mentioned and described, at the House of David Fraker, dec'd, in Shirleysburg.

7th district composed of Porter and part of Walker township, and so much of West township as is included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the south west corner of Tobias Caufman's Farm on the bank of the Little Juniata river, to the lower end of Jackson's narrows, thence in a northwesterly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north 40 degrees west to the top of Tussey's mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said line to Little Juniata river, thence down the same to the place of beginning, at the public school house opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.

8th district, composed of the township of Franklin at the house of Geo. W. Mattern, in said township.

9th district, composed of Tell township, at the Union school house near the Union Meeting house, in said township.

10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the school house near Hugh Madden's, in said township.

11th district, composed of Union township, at the school house near Ezekiel Corbin's in said township.

12th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre school house, in said township.

13th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house No. 2, in said township.

14th district, composed of that part of West township, not included in 7th and 26th districts, at the public school house on Mie farm now owned by Miles Lewis, (formerly owned by James Ennis,) in said township.

15th district, composed of that part of Walker township lying south west of a line commencing opposite David Corbin's house, the Union township line, thence in a straight line, including said Corbin's house, to the corner of Porter township, on the Huntingdon and Woodcock valley road, except so much of the same, as is taken off by the erection of Juniata township, at the house of Benjamin Magahy, in McConnellstown.

16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at the Green school house, in said township.

17th district, composed of Oneida township, at the Centre Union School House, near Gorsuch's.

18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the house now occupied by David Etnire, in Orbisonia.

19th district, composed of the borough of Birmingham, with the several tracts of land near to and attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, John K. McCahan, Andrew Robeson, John Gensimer and Wm. Gensimer, and the tract of land now owned by George and John Shoenberger, known as the Porter tract, situate in the township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.

20th district, composed of the township of Cass, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

21st district, composed of the township of Jackson, at the house of Robert Barr, now occupied by Robert Stewart, at McAlevy's Fort, in said township.

22d district, composed of the township of Clay, at the Public School house in Scottsville.

23d district, composed of the township of Penn, at the public school house in Markiesburg, in said township.

24th district, composed and created as follows, to wit: That all that part of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, lying and being within the following described boundaries, namely: beginning at the intersection of Union and Shirley township lines with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof: thence along said Union township line for the distance of three miles from said river: thence eastwardly by a straight line to the point where the main from Eby's mill to Germany valley, crosses the summit of Sandy ridge; thence northwardly along the summit of Sandy ridge to the river Juniata, and thence up said river to the place of beginning, shall hereafter form a seperate election district. That the qualified voters of said election district shall hereafter hold their general and township elections in the public School House in Mount Union, in said district.

25th district, composed of the borough of Huntingdon, at the Court House in said borough.

26th district, composed of the borough of Petersburg and that part of West township west and north of a line between Henderson and West townships, at or near the Warm Springs, to the Franklin township line on the top of Tussey's mountain, so as to include in the new district the houses of David Waldsmith, Jacob Longanecker. Thos. Hamer, James Porter and John Wall, at the School house, in the borough of Petersburg.

27th district, composed of Juniata township, at the house of John Peightal, on the lands of Henry Isenberg.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

I also hereby make known that at the same time and place the following proposed Amendments to the Constitution will be voted upon, in accordance with an Act of Assembly, approved the 12th day of May, 1857, as follows:—WHEREAS, A joint resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution of this Commonwealth has been agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each House of the Legislature, at two successive sessions of the same, the first session commencing on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and the second session commencing on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven:

And Whereas, It is provided in the tenth article of the Constitution, that any amendment so agreed upon shall be submitted to the people in such a manner and at such time, at least three months after being so agreed to by the two Houses, as the Legislature shall prescribe; therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same.* That for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the citizens of this Commonwealth in regard to the adoption or rejection of said amendments, or either of them, the Governor of this Commonwealth shall issue a writ of election directed to the Sheriff of each and every county of this Commonwealth, commanding them to give notice in the usual manner, in not less than two newspapers in each county, provided that so many are published therein, that an election will be held in each of the townships, wards and districts therein, on the second Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, for the purpose of deciding upon the adoption or rejection of the said amendments, or any of them; which said election shall be held at the places, and opened and closed at the time at and within which the general election of this Commonwealth are held, opened and closed; and it shall be the duty of the judges, inspectors and clerks of each of said townships, wards and districts to receive at the said election tickets either written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, from citizens duly qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly, and to deposit them in a box or boxes to be for that purpose provided by the proper officers; which tickets shall be respectively labelled on the outside, "first amendment," "second amendment," "third amendment," and "fourth amendment," and those who are favorable to said amendments, or any of them, may express their desire by voting each as many separate written or printed, or partly written or printed ballots or tickets, containing on the inside thereof the words, "for the amendment," and those who are opposed to such amendments, or any of them, may express their opposition by voting each as many separate written or printed ballots or tickets containing on the inside thereof the words "against the amendments."

SEC. 2. That the election on the said proposed amendments shall in all respects be conducted as the general elections of this Commonwealth are now conducted; and it shall be the duty of the return judges of the respective counties and districts thereof, first having carefully ascertained the number of votes given for or against each of said amendments in the manner aforesaid, to make out duplicate returns thereof, expressed in words at length and not in figures only, one of which returns so made shall be lodged in the prothonotary's office of the court of common pleas of the proper county, and the other sealed and directed to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and by one of said judges deposited forthwith in the most convenient post office.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, "that every person, excepting justices of the peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

Also, that in the 4th section of the act of assembly, entitled "an act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia or borough officer from serving as judge, or inspector or clerk of any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 67th section of the act aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective distuicts, and produce them at a meeting of one of the judges from each district at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the third day after the day of election, being for the present year on Friday the 16th of October next, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges. Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate of return aforesaid shall be taken in charge by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, and shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

Also, that in the 61st section of said act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed."

Given under my hand at Huntingdon, the 5th day of September, A. D. 1857, and of the Independence of the United States, the eighty-first.

GRAFFUS MILLER, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, September 5, 1857.

RESOLUTION

proposing Amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.—Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments are proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:

FIRST AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said constitution to be designated as article eleven, as follows:

ARTICLE XI.

OF PUBLIC DEBTS.

SEC. 1. The State may contract debts, to supply casual deficits or failures in revenues, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for; but the aggregate amount of such debts direct and contingent, whether contracted by virtue of one or more acts of the generaly assembly, or at different periods of time, shall never exceed seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the money arising from the creation of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted and to no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 2. In addition to the above limited power the State may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to redeem the present outstanding indebtedness of the State; but the money arising from the contracting of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 3. Except the debts above specified in sections one and two of this article no debt whatever shall be created by, or in behalf of the State.

SEC. 4. To provide for the payment of the present debt, and any additional debt contracted as afores-aid, the legislature shall, at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, create a sinkiug fund, which shall be sufficient to pay the accruing interest on such debt, and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; which sinking fund shall consist of the net annual income of the public works, from time to time owned by the State, or the proceeds of the sale of the same, or any part thereof, and of the income or proceeds of sale of stocks owned by the State, together with other funds, or resources, that may be designated by law. The said sinking fund may be increased, from time to time, by assigning to it any part of the taxes, or other revenues of the State, not required for the ordinary and current expenses of government, and moreover, in case of war, invasion or insurrection, no part of the said sinking tund shall be used or applied otherwise than in extinguishment of the public debt, until the amount of such debt is reduced below the sum of five millions of dollars.

SEC. 5. The credit of the Commonwealth shall not in any manner or event, be pledged or loaned to, any individual, company, corporation or association; nor shall the Commonwealth hereafter become a joint owner or stockholder in any company, association, or corporation.

SEC. 6. The Commonwealth shall not assume the debt, or any part thereof, of any county, city, borough, or township; or of any corporation, or association; unless such debt shall have been contracted to enable the State to repel invasion, suppress domestic insurrection, defend itself in time of war, or to assist the State in the discharge of any portion of its present indebtedness.

SEC. 7. The legislature shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township, or incorporated district, by virtue of a vote of its citizens, or otherwise, to become a stockholders in any company, association, or corporation; or to obtain money for, or loan its credit to, any corporation, association, or party.

SECOND AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said constitution to be designated as article XII, as follows:

ARTICLE XII.

OF NEW COUNTIES.

No county shallbe divided by a line cutting off over one tenth of its population, (either to form a new county, or otherwise,) without the express assent of such county, by a vote of the electors thereof; nor shall any new county be established containing less than four hundred square miles.

THIRD AMENDMENT.

From section two of the first article of the Constitution strike out the words, "of the city of Philadelphia, and of each county respectively;" from section five, same article, strike out the word, "of Philadelphia and of the several counties" from section seven, same article strike out the words "neither the city of Philadelphia nor any," and insert in lieu thereof the words, "and no;" and strike out section four, same article, and in lieu thereof insert the following:

"SEC. 4. In the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, and in every seventh year thereafter, representatives to the number of one hundred, shall be apportioned and distributed equally, throughout the State, by districts in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants in the several parts thereof; except that any county containing at least three thousand five hundred taxables, may be allowed a separate representation; but no more than three counties shall be joined, and no county shall be divided, in the formation of a district. Any city containing a sufficient number of taxables to entitle it to at least two representatives, shall have a separate representation assigned it, and shall be divided into convenient districts of contiguous territory, of equal taxable population as near as may be, each of which districts shall elect one representative."

At the end of section seven, same article, insert these words, "the city of Philadelphia shall be divided into single senatorial districts, of contiguous territory as nearly equal in taxable population as possible; and no ward shall be divided in the formation thereof."

The legislature at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, shall divided the city of Philadelphia into senatorial and representative districts, in the manner above provided; such districts to remain unchanged untill the apportionment in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty four.

FOURTH AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional section to the first article of said constitution, which shall be numbered and read as follows:

SEC. 26. The legislature shall have the power to alter, revoke, or annul, any charter of incorporation hereafter conferred by, or, under any special, or general law, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of the Commonwealth; in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporators.

NOTICE

—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that J. & W. Saxton, of the borough of Huntingdon, did, on the 9th day of July last, make and execute to the subscriber of said Borough, a deed of voluntary assignment, for the benefit of creditors.—Therefore, all persons holding claims against the said J. & W. Saxton, or either of them, will present them properly authenticated for settlement, and all indebted to said firm, or either of them, in any way, will make immediate payment to W. B. ZEIGLER.

Huntingdon, August 19, 1857-tf.

CLOTHING!—A NEW ASSORTMENT JUST OPENED!

and will be sold 30 per cent. CHEAPER than the cheapest!

H. ROMAN

Respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has just opened at his store room in Market Square, opposite the Franklin House, Huntingdon, a splendid new stock of Ready-made

Clothing for Spring and Summer,

which he will sell cheaper than the same quality of Goods can be purchased at retail in Philadelphia or any other establishment in the country.

Persons wishing to buy Clothing would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1857.

FANCY FURS FOR LADIES.—

JOHN FAREIRA & CO., (New No.) 818 MARKET St., above Eighth, Philadelphia. Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in Ladies, Gentlemen and Childrens *FANCY FURS*, Wholesale and Retail. J. F. & Co., would call the attention of *Dealers* and the *Public* generally to their immense Stock of Fancy Furs for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children; their assortment embraces every article and kind of *Fancy Furs*, that will be worn during the Season—such as Full Capes, Half Capes, Quarter Capes, Talmas, Victorines, Boas, Muffs & Muffatees, from the *finest Russian Sable* to the lowest price Domestic Furs.

For Gentlemen the largest assortment of Fur Collars, Gloves, Gauntlets, &c.; being the direct Importers of all our Furs, and Manufacturers of them under our own supervision, we feel satisfied we can offer better inducements to dealers and the public generally than any other house, having an immense assortment to select from and at the Manufacturers prices.—*We only ask a call.*

JOHN FAREIRA & CO.
No. 818 MARKET Street, above Eighth,
Sept. 16, 1857.-4m. Philadelphia.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE

of CUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS, at

D. P. GWIN'S CHEAP STORE!

D. P. GWIN has just received from Philadelphia the largest and most beautiful assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

ever brought to Huntingdon, consisting of the *most fashionable dress goods* for Ladies and Gentlemen. Such as Black and Fancy Silks, All-wool Delains, Challie Delains, Plain Braize. Figured Braize Robes, Brilliants, different colors; Brilliant Robes, Lawn Robes. Ducals Chintz Calico, Plain and Fancy Dress Ginghams, Hummilla Cloth, Silk Warp Levella Cloth for travelling dresses, Mohair Debarze, Lawns and Prints of every description.

Also,—a large lot of Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Buttons, Bonnet Silks, Bonnet Crapes, all colors; Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts, Veils, Laces, Hosiery, Gum Belts, Ribbons for Belting. Whalebone and Brass Hoops for Skirts, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs. Silk and Gingham Cravats, Zepher, French Working Cotton, Linen and Cotton Hop, Tidy Yarn. Also,

The best assortment of Collars and Undersleeves in town. Barred and plain Jaconets, Mull Muslin, Swiss. Plain, Figured and Dotted Crinoline, Moreen and Grass Cloth for Skirts, Book Muslin, Irish Linen, Linen Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, &c. Also,

A fine assortment of Spring Shawls, Silk and Braize Mantillas, and a variety of Dress and Fancy Goods too numerous to mention.

Also, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Merino Cassimer, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Cotton Drills for pants, Blue Denim, Blue Drill, Plain and Fancy Linens, Marsailles and Silk Vesting, Muslins, bleached and unbleached; Sheeting and Pillow Case Muslin, Nankeens, Ticking, Checks, Table diaper, &c.

Bonnets of the latest styles, and at lower prices than can be found in town.

Also, Moleskin, Fur, Wool and Summer Hats of the latest styles, and Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Queensware, Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Bowls, Baskets, Brooms and Brushes,

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,

Fish & Salt, and all goods usually kept in a country store.

☞My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in, are respectfully requested to come and examine my goods.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods at the highest market prices.

Huntingdon, April 29, 1857.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS!

HARDWARE DEPOT!!!

The subscribers have again returned from the east with an *enlarged* stock of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, PAINTS, &c.,

which they will sell at such prices as shall make it the interest of Housekeepers, Builders, Mechanics, and *all the rest of mankind*, to give them a call. Our stock comprises Building material, such as Locks, Hinges, Screws, Nails, Bolts. Glass of all sizes, Putty, Oils, Varnishes, White Lead, and Zinc Paints.

MECHANICS' TOOLS.

Planes, Handsaws, Mill & Crosscut Saws, Chisels, Mann's Axes, Hatchets, Spirit Levels, Files, Stocks and Dies, Monkey Wrenches, Blacksmith's Vices, with an endless variety of modern inventions and improvements.

Saddlers and Coach Makers are invited to call and examine our extensive stock of Harness Mountings and Coach Trimmings. Patent and Common Hames, 30 varieties; Girthing, Hog Skins, Patent Leather, Enameled Leather, Oil Cloth for Carriages, Coach Laces and Linings, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Shafts, Springs, Axles, &c., &c.

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

Knives and Forks from 37½ cents to $5 per set, Silver dessert forks, Silver and common spoons, Ladies' fruit knives, Westenholm's and 50 other kinds of Pocket knives, Farrier's knives, razors, &c., &c.

HOLLOW-WARE,

Porcelaine, Tinned and Plain Boilers, Tea Kettles, Sauce, Frying and Baking Pans, Steak Griddles, Dish Covers, &c., &c., at manufacturers' prices.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ice Hammers, Lemon Squeezers, Butter Prints, Butter Ladles. Portmonaies. Bells of all kinds, Guns, Pistols and Revolvers, Paint Brushes, Wall Brushes, Traces & Chains of various kinds, Chain Pumps and Metallic Pumps for cisterns. Picks, Sledges, &c., &c.

☞Having purchased many of our goods at wholesale prices from manufacturers, we are enabled to sell both *Wholesale* and *Retail—extremely low!* A liberal share of public patronage is solicited.

☞All orders from abroad promptly attended to.

JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

March 18, 1857.

THE CHEAP CORNER FOREVER.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Ready-Made Clothing, &c.

BENJAMIN JACOBS

Informs his old customers and the citizens of the borough and county of Huntingdon generally, that he has just opened an extensive assortment of Goods of all kinds suitable for Spring and Summer, which will compare in quality and prices with any others brought to town the present season. His stock consists of every article of Ladies' Dress Goods. In part,

Ginghams,
Lawns,
Barege, printed and plain,
Prints of all kinds,
Muslins,
Gloves,
Mitts,
Hosiery, &c., &c., and in fact

all articles of dress to be found in any other store in town.

Also, an extensive assortment of Ready-made Clothing, for men and boys, for spring and summer wear, all well made and of good materials. Also, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, of all sizes.

Also, Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Hardware, equal to any in town; and many more articles "too numerous to mention."

My old customers, and the public in general, are invited to call and examine my new Goods. They will find them equal in quality, and as low in price, as any others in the county.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest market prices.

Huntingdon. April 8, 1857.

300 KEGS PAINT.

WHITE LEAD, (*pure.*) per keg of 25 lbs.	$2 50
WHITE LEAD, (*extra,*) " "	2 75
PHILADELPHIA ZINC PAINT " "	2 40
BEST SNOW WHITE ZINC PAINT " "	2 68

Oils, Glass, Putty, Nails, and all kinds of HARDWARE and Building Materials in proportion, at the Hardware Store of JAS. A. BROWN & CO.,

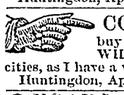
April 8, 1857. Huntingdon, Pa.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, Huntingdon, Pa.

J. S. MILLER, PROPRIETOR.

Respectfully informs his friends and the travelling public generally, that he has leased the "Franklin House," for several years occupied by C. Couts, and that he will be pleased to receive the calls of all who may favor him with their patronage. His table will be furnished with the best the market affords, and every attention will be given to make those who stop with him feel at home.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1857.



COUNTRY DEALERS

can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1857. H. ROMAN.

SEGARS, SEGARS.—

A large lot of the best Segars—consisting of Fire Fly, Opera, La Dulcipena, La Suiza, El Neptuno, and 10,000 other brands,—all the best that could be procured in the city, just received and for sale by LOVE & M'DIVIT.

SWAINE'S PANACEA,

the greatest remedy for Scrofula, for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of H. McMANIGILL.

SALT—Ashton and Ground Alum—by

the Sack or Bushel, for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

DR. GREEN'S Aromatic Sap, for Stomach Complaints,

for sale at the Variety Store of HENRY McMANIGILL.

SAVE YOUR MONEY by purchasing

Pure Linseed Oil (10 gal. and above) $1.18 per gal.
Pure Linseed Oil (1 to 10 gallons) $1.25 " "
Boiled Linseed Oil, always on hand at the Hardware Store of [june10] JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

DR. H. JAMES' Extract Cannabis Indica,

for the permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Nervous Debility, &c., for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of

apr29 HENRY McMANIGILL.

THE MAIN LINE SOLD.—GEISSINGER'S

Store the head of Navigation, and his assortment now complete.

If you want the worth of your money, go to Geissinger's Cheap Store, West Huntingdon, Pa.

W. J. GEISSINGER.

May 20, 1857.

TEAS, TEAS—

of excellent qualities, and the cheapest in town, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S

TINWARE.—

A splendid assortment just received and for sale by

May 20, 1857. W. J. GEISSINGER.

EVERYTHING.—

Everything in the Grocery line can be procured at the cheap store of LOVE & McDIVIT.

BACON & DRIED BEEF—

a large and excellent lot, just received and for sale by Huntingdon, June 17, 1857. LOVE & IVITT.

100 Sacks Ground Alum Salt, 50 tons

Plaster to be disposed of by

August 5, 1857. SCOTT & BROWN.

WANTED—20,000 Bushels Wheat,

for which I will pay the highest cash prices.

Huntingdon, Aug. 19. W. J. GEISSINGER.

FRESH lot of Balm of a Thousand Flowers,

for sale at the new Drug, Fancy and Variety Store, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office at Mr. Hildebrand's, between the Exchange and Jackson's Hotel. Aug. 28, '55.

T. P. CAMPBELL, Attorney at Law, Office in the brick row near the Court House.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853.

JOHN N. PROWELL, Attorney at Law, Will attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care. Huntingdon, July 20, 1855.

R. ALLISON MILLER, DENTIST, Huntingdon, Pa. June 24, 1857.

WM. COLON, Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c. &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

McGILL & CROSS, Founders, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

MOSES STROUS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, etc.

LONG & DECKER, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Queensware, Flour, &c.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LOVE and McDIVIT, Dealers in Groceries. Confectionaries. Flour, &c.

JAS. A. BROWN and CO., Dealers in all kinds of Hardware.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

ANDREW MOEBUS, Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA Practical Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street.

ORBISON, DORRIS & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

R. HARE POWEL, Miner, and Dealer in Broad Top Coal. 56 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

EVANS, McCONNELL & EVANS, Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. Broad Top City, Huntingdon county.

ANDREW PATRICK, Miner & Dealer in Broad Top Semi-Bituminous Coal; Coalmont, Huntingdon county, Pa.

OWEN & LAMBERT, Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. Address, Owen & Lambert, Broad Top City.

DAVID BLAIR, Miner & Shipper of Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon, Pa.

PREMIUM AWARDED TO H. T. STAINS, of Scottsville, Huntingdon county, Pa., for the best specimen of marble work. Send on your orders soon. Scottsville, Oct. 21, 1856-ly.

LEAD PIPE for sale at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon.

PORCELAIN BOILERS and PANS

of every description, for sale at Manufacturer's prices. by

apr. 8. JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

KEYSTONE STATE SAPONIFIER,

or CONCENTRATED LYE, warranted to make soap without lye, and with little trouble. It makes hard, soft, and fancy soaps. For sale at the cheap Drug and Fancy Store of HENRY McMANIGILL.

Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

BAY RUM—A genuine article for sale

by HENRY McMANIGILL.

GLASS of all sizes from 8x10 to 20x30,

received and for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

CITRATE of Magnesia for sale at the

New and Cheap Drug Store in Huntingdon, Pa.

SUPERIOR HORSE BALLS,

at McMANIGILL'S.

SUPERIOR VANILLA BEAN for

sale at the Cheap Drug Store, Market Square.

FANCY SOAPS,

At the Cheap Store of H. McMANIGILL.

SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup for the

cure of Consumption, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

500 CHESTNUT POSTS for Sale by

(sept10) CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

BALSAM FIR for sale at the Cheap

Drug Store of H. McMANIGILL.

TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment, for sale

by HENRY McMANIGILL.

LEMON SYRUP, a genuine article, for

sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

FRESH lot of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

for sale at McManigill's Cheap Drug Store.

HUSBAND'S celebrated Calcined Magnesia,

for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Marcket Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

SPERMACETI, a prime lot, for sale by

HENRY McMANIGILL.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Sarsaparilla, and

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, for sale at the cheap Drug Store, by HENRY McMANIGILL.

FRESH lot of Clarified Table Oil for

sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

500 BUSHELS of Dried APPLES,

wanted in exchange for our goods.

Dec. 17, 1856. LOVE & McDIVIT.

DR. SANFORD'S Invigorator or Liver

Remedy, can be had at the cheap Drug Store of

apr29 HENRY McMANIGILL.

HIDES & TANNERS OIL.—1000

DRY FLINT HIDES; 100 Bbls. TANNERS OIL. For sale by J. PALMER & CO.

MARKET Street WHARF, PHILADELPHIA.

May 12, 1857.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—

The "May Flower" arrived in port last week, having on board, a new and splendid assortment of Groceries, Confectionaries, Provisions, &c., &c., all of which are offered for sale at the Cheap Store of LOVE & McDIVITT, consisting of Hams, Shoulders, Salt and Fish, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, molasses, Cheese, Crackers, Nuts, Raisins, Figs, Tamarind, Rice, Sago, Tapioca, Orange Syrup, Pickles, Oranges, Lemons, Oils, Candles, Tobacco, Segars, Fruits and Confectionaries of all kinds, all of which will be disposed of at the LOWEST FIGURE, for cash or country produce. Purchasers are invited to call and see and examine for themselves.

LOVE & McDIVITT.

Huntingdon, May 20, 1857.

TIPTON STEAM FRAME, SASH, DOOR, SHUTTER & FLOORING MANUFACTORY,

TIPTON, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., 10 *miles East of Altoona.* The undersigned having provided a complete set of Machinery for the business, and being practical House Carpenters and Builders, are extensively engaged in Manufacturing by steam, any description of carpenter work, which we will furnish at low rates, and ship to any point on the Penn'a Rail Road. Plans of every description for buildings with specifications and bill of timber prepared. Orders from a distance respectfully solicited.

McCAULEY & CO.

Tipton, July 1, 1857-1y.

FRESH MACKEREL & HERRING,

just received and for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

GENUINE Electric Oil for sale at the

CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!

—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that

they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hilliside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

BOOKS! BOOKS! 40,000 Volumes

of new and popular Books, embracing every variety usually kept in a Philadelphia Book Store, and many of them at half the Publisher's retail prices, the subscriber now offers to the public.

All School Books used in the county can be had in any quantities at retail and wholesale rates.

Foolscap, Letter, and Wrapping paper, wholesale, or by the ream.

100 Superior Gold Pens with Silver and Gold cases, from $1 upwards.

Also Pocket and Pen Knives of Rogers' and others' best manufacture.

100 Splendid Port Monniaes and Pocket Books at 20 cts. and upwards.

3,000 pieces Wall Paper of the latest and prettiest styles, just received from New York and Philadelphia, prices from 10 cts a piece and upwards.

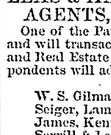
500 beautifully painted and gold gilted Window Shades at 44 cts. and upwards.

The public have but to call and examine, to be convinced that in buying of the above stock they will be pleased and also save money. Remember the place, corner of Montgomery and Railroad streets. WM. COLON.

Huntingdon, April 16, 1856.

NEW DRUG STORE.

DR. J. S. GRIFFITH, *Superintendent.*



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